

VOTES FOR WOMEN

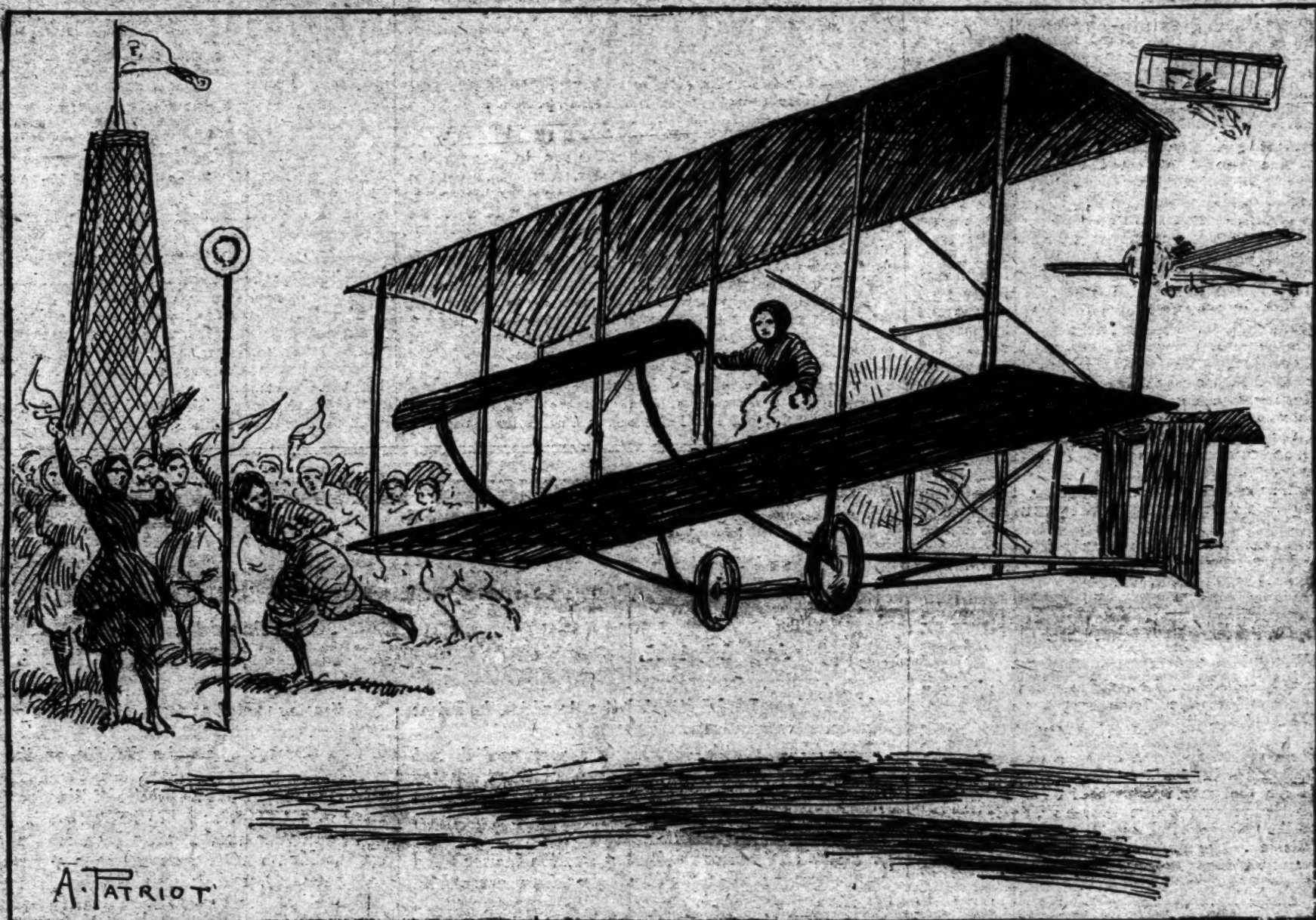


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Great Britain about to join the other countries which have given Women the Vote.

[In a letter to Lord Lytton Mr. Asquith repeats his promise of facilities for the Conciliation Bill.]

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To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom: to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it: to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

THE OUTLOOK.

The Prime Minister's letter to Lord Lytton sets at rest the grave doubt created by Mr. Lloyd George's recent statement in the House of Commons. Lord Lytton, who, on behalf of the Conciliation Committee, immediately approached the Prime Minister with a view to getting an authoritative statement which should set these doubts at rest, will have the thanks and congratulations of all Suffragists upon the extremely satisfactory

result of his negotiations. The situation is further discussed in the leading article on page 758.

How We shall Get the Vote.

Now that the Prime Minister has given final proof to the enemy that the Conciliation Bill cannot be ousted by a rival measure, Suffragists can give undivided attention to the task of guarding against amendments which would, to use Sir Edward Grey's expression, "seriously divide the friends of Woman Suffrage," and thus wreck the Bill. Many of the most influential Members of the House of Commons have declared their intention to resist such amendments, and every reader of VOTES FOR WOMEN will now ask the Member for his or her constituency to adopt the same line of action. It is by maintaining a united front in the House of Commons and in the country that the supporters of the Conciliation Bill will get it carried into law.

Anti-Suffragists' New Move.

A memorial requesting the Government "to take steps to ascertain the views of the people before there is any imminent prospect of the Women's Enfranchisement Bill being passed into law" has been signed by 124 Anti-Suffragist M.P.'s. This appeal for the institution of a Referendum on Votes for Women is not perhaps surprising in so far as it comes from Unionists, because in the Unionist Party there is a strong desire for the general application of the Referendum to all important questions. It is truly astounding, however, to find that the signatories to this memorial include 22 Liberal M.P.'s, since the Liberal Party is so strongly

opposed to the Referendum as being a mischievous device. Do these 22 Liberal Anti-Suffragists, we would ask, agree with Mr. Lloyd George in the belief that the Referendum is "a costly method of denying justice"? Apparently they do, and that is why they wish it to be used where Woman Suffrage is concerned. Even more startling is it to find that those signing the memorial include five followers of Mr. Redmond. These gentlemen wish the Conciliation Bill to be put to a Referendum. Are they willing that the Home Rule Bill shall be dealt with in the same way? Because we can assure them that if their present demand to the Prime Minister were to be satisfied, it would then be impossible to resist the demand which Unionists would make for a Referendum on the question of Home Rule. The present Government could not possibly introduce the Referendum in the case of Woman Suffrage without applying it all round. As opposition to the Referendum is one of the cardinal points of Liberal policy, the memorialists are therefore doomed to disappointment. The list of their names (printed on p. 755) will be found exceedingly useful as an indication of the strength of the Anti-Suffrage party in the House of Commons, and as a guide to those constituencies in which local supporters of the Conciliation Bill must be particularly active.

Militancy Gives Bargaining Power.

The outstanding lesson which Suffragists may learn from the railway strike is that a militant policy brings to those who adopt it a great access of bargaining power. This bargaining power proceeds from the fact that not only are the opposing forces brought to seek peace as an escape from the difficulty in which they are placed, but third parties (if

only as the result of the inconvenience they have to suffer are also made keenly desirous of peace and are stimulated to put forth efforts to secure it. This is what happened as the outcome of the railway strike. Not only were the railway companies obliged to give consideration to the strikers' proposals, but the Government made strenuous endeavours to secure agreement between the two contending parties. Whether the trades unionists have struck the best bargain which was possible under the circumstances is not a matter upon which we as outsiders are fully qualified to express an opinion. What we are concerned with is the fact that, as the result of militant action, the railway directors have made certain more or less valuable concessions, and that the Government, after finding that the workmen could not be induced to renounce their intention of striking, approached the railway directors and insisted that these concessions should be made. It is interesting to notice that (notwithstanding previous denials of the fact, this was clearly shown in last Tuesday's debate in the House of Commons) it was not until the strike had actually begun that the Government urged the directors to abandon their attitude of unyielding hostility to the men's demands. The position was very similar to that which exists when Suffragist militancy is in progress, except that in that case the Government is not the third party which essays mediation, but the opposing force, whose resistance to our demands has to be overcome.

What the Strike has Cost.

But in contradistinction to the moderation of Suffragist protests and the almost complete absence of any consequent harm to life or property the recent strikes have laid a heavy toll both on the health, life and industry of the people. Severe hardships have been suffered not only by the strikers' families, but by masses of the general public, these hardships being especially intense in the case of infants. Several lives have been lost. There has been a dislocation of commerce and industry on a scale without precedent. The Army has, at vast expense and to the supersession of civil authority, been let loose on the country in a manner also without precedent. The kingdom was brought, as one Press representative puts it, "to the brink of civil war." The Government have had to pay their special share of the price in the shape of a breach with Labour (not with Labour Members alone, but with vast numbers of industrial voters), the extent of which may prove to be even greater than is expected. What was the battle issue, and what has been gained at this tremendous cost? The cause of battle was the demand for improved wages and conditions. The benefits secured have ranged in various cases from the appointment of a Railway Commission to the substantial increase of wages secured by the London lightermen, carmen and others. Although, as we have seen, the action of the strikers has been infinitely more violent and menacing than Suffragist militancy, which has hitherto been more symbolic than real, the Suffragists have far greater reason for their revolt against the existing order of things. In the first place, working men have votes, and by greater skill in their manipulation could gain improvements in their condition without resorting to strikes. In the second place, women are fighting not only for industrial betterment, of which the possession of the vote is the ultimate guarantee, but they are fighting also for their rights and dignity as citizens—for their recognition as human beings in the full sense of that term.

Wanted—a Good Home Secretary.

"Can there not in the whole Liberal Party be found a man who would make a tolerable Home Secretary? The two who have filled this office since the Liberals came into power have been deplorably ill-chosen. The selection of the first Home Secretary was of course a particularly unfortunate application of the hereditary principle, for his qualification for the post was that of being his father's son. As for the present Home Secretary, he is without exaggeration the most unsuitable person who could possibly have been selected. The position of Home Secretary is one of immense and varied responsibility, calling for the exercise of great judgment and self-restraint; in these and other necessary qualities Mr. Winston Churchill proved himself to be lacking when, in November last, the women's deputation was, by his orders, made the victim of a cruel and scandalous attack in Parliament Square. Mr. Churchill's predilection for violent sensationalism has the effect of destroying public confidence in the policy of the Home Office, a circumstance particularly undesirable in these troublous times. Expecting as we do that all will go well with the Conciliation Bill next year, we do not anticipate that the members of this Union will again have to suffer as the result of Mr. Winston Churchill's tactics; but should our hopes with regard to the Bill be disappointed, then vigorous action would again have to be taken, and unless better counsels prevail at the Home Office the position would be a serious one.

Women's Starvation Wages.

A recent inquiry into the wages of working women in Boston shows that, as in this country so also in the United States, the payment of working women is at starvation level. Discussing in the columns of the *Morning Post* the facts disclosed by the Boston investigation, Mr. Maurice Low, after saying that "the impression left on one after reading this report is that the lot of the average woman worker is pretty dreary, and that her life must necessarily be one of toil and privation," asks why, with the enormous amount of money spent in the United States on charitable purposes, so little has been done for this extremely deserving class, and whether some American millionaire will not endeavour to improve the condition of the woman thrown upon her own resources for support. The answer to this is that neither in Britain nor in America is charity either an adequate or a proper method of tackling this great problem. It is not charity, but a fair reward for their labour, of which the working women stand in need. The evil in question cannot be cured by charity: it must be prevented from arising, and this can best be done by means of a wise and skilful use of the vote. The women's strike in South London has brought to light a condition of things whose existence is too often forgotten, and constitutes, as the late Lord Salisbury declared, a blot upon our civilisation. Middle-aged women with families dependent upon them are earning 6s. or 7s. a week and raids are actually made upon this pittance by means of fines and deductions. These undeniably are starvation wages even for the woman "with only herself to keep," whose existence is thought by some to explain, if not to justify, the sweating of women. One of the speakers at Sunday's demon-

stration in Southwark Park in her speech reminded us that out of her weekly 7s. a working woman has to pay 6s. for board and lodging, and 6d., or more, for railway fares. Out of the few coppers that remain she has to pay for clothes, shoe mending, insurance contributions, and everything else that she needs. Even one holiday in the year and amusements are out of the question. And these poor souls are women, and, being women, are supposed to have a special love of joy and beauty, things denied to them by sheer poverty. Such a system makes health impossible, and puts a premium upon immorality.

How Votes can Affect Wages.

This is not the place for a long treatise on the influence of votes upon wages (this subject has been dealt with by Mr. Pethick Lawrence in his pamphlet, "Women's Votes and Wages"), but we may here cite two instances of the fact that wages can be raised as the result of political influence. Thus, the Government have promised that if it should prove impossible to raise the wages of the railway men so long as the present railway charges are in force, they will introduce legislation authorising the raising of these charges so that the railway men may be more adequately paid. Again, the Government in consequence of pressure brought to bear upon them by Mr. Keir Hardie and other Members of Parliament, have informed the great contractors, Messrs. Guest, Keen and Nettlefold, that as the wages they pay to their workmen are not in conformity with the Fair Wages Resolution, no further Government orders will be placed with them until this state of affairs has been remedied. When women have the vote and consequently, power over the Government, it will be possible to stamp out the sweating of women which now exists in connection with Government contracts, and to take various other steps to strengthen their industrial position.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer on Militancy.

Speaking on the subject of resistance to law for the purpose of attaining a political end, Mr. Lloyd George quoted from the remarkable utterance on militancy which appeared in reference to the Lords question in a recent issue of the *Saturday Review*, as follows:—

We are back in the circumstances of the seventeenth century. Are we, then, to appeal at once to arms? That again is a question of expediency, and it will, in fact, be a consideration for the constitutional wreckers. Our business is to destroy, and not simply to turn out, the anarchists at present in possession of the seals of office. In these days when the main social nexus is economic, a boycott may be a more immediately effective weapon than a direct resort to force. There is, of course, no reason why anyone should pay taxes on the flat of a revolutionary junta posing as a constituent assembly with powers settled by Act of Parliament. The choice of weapon,

is really a minor point, since a boycott could only be dealt with by force, which in turn would be forcibly resisted.

Having read these words as an example of the lengths to which his political opponents will go in advocating forcible measures, Mr. Lloyd George then proceeded to say that he himself had never incited anyone to use force or to break the law. We are obliged to contradict him here. He has certainly counselled the use of force, notably in the Welsh graveyard case. He also incited his countrymen to defy the law when on January 6, 1904, he said: "The Welsh Councils will absolutely refuse to administer the Education Act and the present Government must be held responsible for consequent anarchy." It is interesting to Suffragists to notice that all men, whatever they may have to say on the subject of militancy when used by their opponents, are prepared to defend it when used to promote their own political views.

Cardinal Moran as Suffragist.

The late Cardinal Moran was a whole-hearted supporter of Votes for Women and his attitude undoubtedly contributed in no small measure to the enfranchisement of the women of Australia. After watching for several years the effect of women's enfranchisement he said:—

What does voting mean to a woman? Does she sacrifice any dignity by going to the poll? The woman who votes only avails herself of a rightful privilege that democracy has gained for her. No longer a mere household chattel, she is recognised as man's fellow worker and helpmate, and credited with public spirit and intelligence. It is natural for every woman to look forward to the day when she will mould the future of young children, and she should deem it one of the grandest privileges of her sex that she can now help to choose the men who will make the laws under which they must live and exert her purer influence upon the political atmosphere of her time. How can she sacrifice any dignity by putting on her bonnet and walking down to the polling-booth? The woman who thinks she is making herself unwomanly by voting is a silly creature.

When Miss Goldstein reached Adelaide on her way to England to take part in the Suffrage battle here, she received a kindly letter from Cardinal Moran wishing her success in her mission.

Items of Interest.

Dublin County Council has passed unanimously a resolution in support of the Conciliation Bill.

The two Houses of the Icelandic Parliament have unanimously given the vote to every man and woman over 25 years of age. They have also given women full equality before the law, and the right of holding every office in the State.

The women of Zurich have been granted equal suffrage with men in the Boards of Trade.

THE PRIME MINISTER REPEATS HIS PROMISE.

My dear Lytton,—I have no hesitation in saying that the promises made by, and on behalf of, the Government, in regard to giving facilities for the "Conciliation Bill," will be strictly adhered to, both in letter and in spirit.

Yours sincerely,

H. H. ASQUITH.

Aug. 23, 1911.

Here follows Lord Lytton's letter, to which the Prime Minister's communication is the reply:—

Dear Mr. Asquith,—After your very cordial and explicit letter to me of June 15 last, I did not imagine that I should again have to trouble you on the subject of facilities for the Women's Enfranchisement Bill next session. But the question raised by Mr. Leif Jones in the House of Commons yesterday, and the answer given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, have aroused all the doubts and misgivings which had been completely set at rest by the assurance contained in your letter to me of June 15, that "the Government are unanimous in their determination to give effect not only in the letter, but in the spirit, to the promise in regard to facilities made before the last general election." Ever since I received that letter I have been able to assure any of my friends who doubted the fact, that whatever might be your views on the merits of Woman Suffrage, you would abide by your pledges given as head of the Government that this question would at any rate receive straightforward treatment in the present Parliament. May I remind you briefly of the history of these pledges:—

(1) You stated on behalf of the Cabinet in the House of Commons on November 22, 1910, that "the Government will, if they are still in power, give facilities in the next Parliament for effectively proceeding with a Bill which is so framed as to admit of free amendment."

This pledge referred to no particular Bill, and to no particular session, and was criticised, you will remember, on that very account.

(2) On May 29 this year, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to a question put by Lord Wolmer, referred to the previous pledge made before the election and added, "the Government recognised that the Bill which was read a second time the other day satisfies the last mentioned condition, and that consequently it is their duty in this Parliament to give the promised facilities." He then pointed out that owing to the conditions of business "they could not allot to the Woman Suffrage Bill this year such an amount of time as its importance demands," and concluded with these words: "they will be prepared next session, when the Bill has been again read a second time, either as the result of obtaining a good place in the ballot, or (if that does not happen) by the grant of a Government day for the purpose, to give a week (which they understand to be the

time suggested as reasonable by the promoters) for its further stages."

This statement was quite definite on the two points which had previously been considered unsatisfactory, that is to say, it was a promise of time for the consideration of a particular Bill (the Woman's Enfranchisement Bill which had already been read a second time by the House of Commons) in a particular session (next session), and it was accordingly received with much satisfaction by the advocates of Woman Suffrage.

Some doubts were still entertained as to the precise interpretation to be placed on the time promised, and those doubts were cleared up by your letter of June 15, but neither in that letter nor in mine of June 1, to which it was an answer, was there a question of any Bill other than that promoted by the Conciliation Committee, on whose behalf I had written to you.

In the House of Commons yesterday the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the promise of facilities would apply to any Bill which fulfilled the conditions originally laid down by the Government, provided that it had been read a second time by the House of Commons, and this has given rise to the misgivings to which I have referred and which are expressed by the *Manchester Guardian* this morning, where it is stated in a leading article that "it would be a shabby trick were the Government, merely on the ground that one Bill had had luck in the ballot and that another had not . . . to filch the opportunity which everybody understood the Government to have promised for the Conciliation Bill next session."

I do not share the misgivings because I have implicit faith in the intention of the Government to fulfil the promise made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons on May 29, and confirmed by you in your letter to me of June 15. Nothing, however, can set them at rest but a statement from you as head of the Government. May I, therefore, have your authority for saying that whatever other Bill dealing with Woman's Suffrage may be introduced into the House of Commons next session, nothing will relieve the Government of their undertaking to give to the Bill promoted by the Conciliation Committee (a) a day for its second reading should it fail to secure a place in the ballot; (b) "a week" (as interpreted by your letter to me) for its further stages if it should pass its second reading?

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

August 17, 1911.

LYTTON.

FOR AND AGAINST THE BILL.

The following letter, signed by 124 members of the House of Commons, was forwarded to the Prime Minister on Tuesday last by Sir Frederick Banbury:—

We, the undersigned members of the House of Commons, desire to approach you with the earnest request that the Government may take steps to ascertain the views of the people before there is any imminent prospect of the Women's Enfranchisement Bill being passed into law.

The great change proposed in this measure has never even been considered, much less approved, by the electors, and we submit that it would be in the highest degree unconstitutional to further the passage of this Bill into law until the principle of the change has been referred to the people and accepted by them.

We desire to point out that the anxiety of the suffragists to obtain further facilities for their Bill is clearly due to the fact that they are afraid of the people, and desire to use the machinery of the Parliament Act in order to carry women's suffrage without reference to the electors.

Contending as we do that the great majority both of men and women in the United Kingdom are opposed to women's suffrage, a contention in support of which a large quantity of evidence has already been submitted to the House and the country, we confidently appeal to the Government not to commit themselves to supporting the Women's Enfranchisement Bill.

The following were the signatures attached:—

T. C. Agar-Robartes, George W. Agnew, William R. Anson, M. Archer-Shee, Josceline Bagot, H. T. Baker, Balcarres, Stanley Baldwin, F. G. Banbury, H. Barnston, John N. Barran, A. B. Bathurst, Charles Bathurst, Gervase Beckett, Leonard Brassey, J. Annan Bryce, J. F. L. Brunner, W. Burdett-Coutts, W. R. Campion, Edward Carson, John Cator, H. S. Cantley, Evelyn Cecil, R. G. W. Chaloner, Austen Chamberlain, Henry Chaplin, H. Craik, Henry P. Croft, Dalrymple, David Davies, Charles H. Dixon, William Doris, Arthur Du Cros, J. Hastings Duncan, B. Eyres Monsell, G. D. Faber, J. P. Farrell, G. Fetherstonhaugh, Val Fleming, Moreton Frewen, George A. Gibbs, J. Gilmour, John Gordon, J. L. Grant, John Gretton, Walter Guinness, Rupert Gwynne, W. Hall Walker, Angus Hambro, Claud J. Hamilton, Laurence Hardy, R. L. Harmsworth, E. Haviland Burke, Helmsley, H. G. Henderson, Ivor Herbert, T. E. Hickman, M. H. Hicks Beach, Clement Hill, J. W. Hills, Gerald F. Hohler, J. F. Hope, Rowland Hunt, Ernest Jardine, Kerry, John H. M. Kirkwood, G. R. Lane Fox, Arthur Lee, Maurice Levy, George Lloyd, Oliver Locker-Lampson, M. Lockwood, Walter Long, John B. Lonsdale, W. J. MacCaw, H. J. Mackinder, Donald Macmaster, R. J. McMorris, H. Manfield, James Mason, John T. Middlemore, Charles T. Mills, P. A. Molteno, W. A. Mount, G. Parker, William Pearce, W. Peel, W. Frank Perkins, R. J. Price, A. Priestley, W. Pringle, Herbert H. Raphael, J. F. P. Rawlinson, M. Reddy, John Roche, Ronaldshay, Lionel de Rothschild, Edmund Roys, J. Rutherford, Stuart M. Samuel, George L. Sandys, Leslie Scott, Samuel Scott, F. E. Smith, Harold Smith, John R. Starkey, G. Stewart, Arthur W. Soames, Edmund Talbot, Alexander Thynne, Alfred A. Tobin, Tullibardine, Valentin, A. Ward, C. E. Warde, J. Cathcart Wason, Archibald Weigall, R. Williams, Winterton, A. Stanley Wilson, Edward Wood, Samuel Young, William Young, and G. W. Younger.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Last week we were only able to give a brief summary of the question put to the Prime Minister by Mr. Leif Jones on Wednesday afternoon, and of the answer given by Mr. Lloyd George. We give below a full report of the question and answer and of the supplementary questions from the official Parliamentary Debates:—

Mr. Leif Jones asked the Prime Minister whether he is aware that his promise of facilities for a Women's Suffrage Bill next Session is being claimed exclusively on behalf of the Bill introduced this Session by the hon. Member for North-West Manchester; and whether he will now state if the promised facilities will equally be granted to any other Women's Suffrage Bill which secures a Second Reading and is capable of Amendment?

Mr. Lloyd George: The promise referred to was given in regard to the Bill introduced by the hon. Member for North-West Manchester, and read a second time on May 5, which appeared to the Government to satisfy the tests which they had laid down as the conditions for granting such facilities. One of those tests was that the Bill should be so framed as to be capable of free discussion and amendment. The Government clearly cannot undertake to give facilities for more than one Bill on the same subject, but any Bill which, satisfying those tests, secured a Second Reading would be treated by them as falling within their engagement.

Mr. Peto: Is it a fact that any other Bill connected with women's suffrage can possibly have been before the House at the time that that answer was given?

Mr. Lloyd George: I have said so, that the promise referred to the Bill before the House at the time. That does not say that there will not be any other Bill before the House next Session on the same subject.

Mr. Leif Jones: Is not it a fact that the first promise of facilities in connection with a Women's Suffrage Bill was made to a deputation of Liberal Members, and that it was merely owing to the fact that the Bill intro-

duced by the hon. Member for North-West Manchester secured a favourable place in the ballot that the claim for facilities was offered by the Prime Minister?

Mr. Lloyd George: That is so. Mr. Chancellor: Is the meaning of the word "again," in the passage "Next Session when the Bill has been again read a second time," that it applies to any Bill?

Mr. Peto: If the right hon. gentleman refers to the words before "again," he will see that it refers to the Bill under discussion.

Mr. Lloyd George: It must have reference to a Bill which has secured a second reading and complied with the tests laid down by the Prime Minister on behalf of the Government. Any Bill that secures a second reading and conforms to those tests will be a Bill which will come within the undertaking given by the Government.

Mr. Snowden: Is not it a fact that the promise was given, not only for a Bill which was read a second time, but which was agreed on by the Conciliation Committee, and did not the Prime Minister give this promise?

Mr. Lloyd George: That is not the only undertaking he gave. The Prime Minister did not give an undertaking that he would favour one Bill more than another. What he promised to do was on behalf of the Government to give

Bill had had luck in the ballot and another had not, to turn round on the great body of suffragists and tell them that they must take the Bill they don't want or get no facilities for any other. We do not for a moment believe that Mr. Asquith would do anything so absurd and so disingenuous. It was no part of his pledge, made quite formally in his letter of June 15, to Lord Lytton, that the Bill for which he then promised facilities in all its stages must be one which had by the luck of the ballot had the opportunity of passing and had passed its second reading; neither was the pledge given in that letter given for any Bill, but specifically and by name for the "Women's Enfranchisement Bill" commonly known as the Conciliation Bill. In order to make this perfectly clear we reprint Mr. Asquith's letter elsewhere. Both common sense, therefore, and the express promise of the Prime Minister point in the same direction.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMONWEALTH.

Under the title "A Discreditable Trick" the *Christian Commonwealth* for August 23 comments on the situation:—

It is very much to be regretted that certain Liberal Members of Parliament should be guilty of the discreditable trick of trying to fitch the



Mrs. Maurice Hewlett on the "Blue Bird"—Just Off.

facilities to any Bill which would conform to the test which he laid down: That is that it must be a Bill which is capable of Amendment.

Mr. Roch: Was not the last undertaking on this subject given by the Prime Minister in a letter to Lord Lytton on the 15th of June, in which he made specific reference to the Bill then before the House and no other?

Mr. Lloyd George: That is exactly the question put by the hon. Member for Blackburn, which I have answered.

Mr. Keir Hardie: May I ask whether the reply of the Government would not apply only to the Bill which obtained the consent of the Conciliation Committee?

Mr. Lloyd George: It will apply to any Bill which will satisfy the tests I have mentioned.

TWO PRESS VIEWS.

THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.

On Thursday, August 17, *The Manchester Guardian* published the following leading article:—

We are sorry that so thoroughly good a Liberal and honourable a politician as Mr. Leif Jones should have suggested the desirability of fitching, if the luck of the ballot should assist, the opportunity which everybody understood the Government to have promised for the Conciliation Bill next session for some other Bill which is not asked for by any organised body of suffragists in the House of Commons and which for that reason could not pass. It would be a shabby trick were the Government, merely on the ground that one

facilities which have been given by the Government to the Conciliation Committee for the Women's Suffrage Bill next session. We are glad to see that the *Manchester Guardian*, which has been a staunch friend of the women all through their agitation, has expressed itself very strongly on the action of Mr. Leif Jones and his friends in this matter. As the Chancellor said in reply to Mr. Leif Jones's question, the promise of facilities was given in respect of the Conciliation Bill, but he afterwards went on to say that if the Conciliation Bill did not get a favourable place in the ballot, and some other Women's Suffrage Bill did, then the facilities would be afforded to the latter. This is a distinct breach of faith with the women, and we are not surprised that the militant section are disposed to put an end to the truce and to resume open hostility to the Government. No other Bill can command the same amount of support on Second Reading, and the Committee stage of such a Bill would be in the hands of men whose whole aim is to alienate the support of the Unionist members who favour women's suffrage. It should be borne in mind that the Prime Minister's answer in which he promised facilities for the Conciliation Bill stated that if the Conciliation Committee did not get a place in the ballot next session the Government would give special time for the Second Reading. It is well known that Mr. Lloyd George is at the bottom of this attempt to wreck the Conciliation Bill.

MRS. MAURICE HEWLETT.

Mrs. Maurice Hewlett, to whom we referred last week as a partner in a successful flying school at Brooklands, has now gained her pilot's certificate. Early last Friday morning she did the necessary qualifying flights, which consist of five figures of eight, finishing with a landing within 50 yards of the observers and

then a further five figures of eight, and a similar landing. In the course of these flights she had to rise to a height of 160 feet. Mrs. Hewlett is the first British woman to gain a pilot's certificate, and to reach a height of over 100 feet. She is also the first woman to do a right hand turn.

WOMEN STRIKERS.

The South London factory women who had been on strike held a demonstration in Southwark Park on Sunday afternoon. As the *Manchester Guardian* points out, although about half-way through the demonstration the audience was reinforced by a contingent of confectionery girls from the other side of the river, of whom 1,000 are still out on strike, the meeting was one of triumph to celebrate the astonishing success of the women who have won—a success that has surprised even those who fought for it. And men as well as women showed their applause every time one of the speakers alluded to the popularity of that success in Bermondsey.

Dr. Marion Phillips caused a considerable stir by her announcement that the rise of wages promised in twenty factories will mean on a rough and rather low estimate that an increase of £6,000 in wages will be paid in the coming year to the Bermondsey women workers. To the individual woman worker, often the sole wage-earner of her household, the difference is of course but small, but that the principle of a minimum wage has been recognised by many of the firms is a solid result of the agitation.

Mrs. Despard, who was greeted with cries of "Good old suffragette," told the story of a girl agitator during the recent strike whose manager tried to bribe her into silence with a promise of a rise of three shillings—for herself alone. "If you offered me £3 I wouldn't take it," the girl replied.

A murmur of assent greeted Mrs. Lowin's statement that she had worked in a factory thirteen years and knew what slow starvation meant—for could it be said that a girl who earned only five or seven shillings a week was living on it? Miss Loder, who has successfully organised the strike in three Bermondsey factories and has been consequently dismissed by her own employer, attacked the whole question from a higher standpoint in racy language that went straight home to her listeners at once. Why was the race said to be deteriorating? "Because you and I can't keep up to the governor's rate of living at the governor's rate of wages. We're only just waking up to the fact that the worker is of more value to the nation than the governor." Mrs. Esther Young similarly demonstrated that a girl who earned 7s. and had to pay 6s. for board and lodging and 6d. for railway fares could not be said to live luxuriously on the 4d. that remained—"if wouldn't be enough to buy the boss a drink."

Mr. Lansbury, M.P., had a great reception, and while congratulating the women of Bermondsey on showing the men how to conduct a strike successfully, laid emphasis on the fact that their fight was part of the bigger labour struggle yet unsettled.

The most encouraging feature of the strike is the solidarity of the workers and their fine loyalty to one another. This was emphasised by Miss Mary McArthur, of the Women's Trade Union League, who in an interview with a *Daily News* representative said that the women stuck by the men, and in numerous cases the men refused to return to work unless the women were satisfied also. The women have joined the Federation by thousands, and are being organised by Dr. Marion Phillips and Mrs. Cheshire. During the strikes there was intense suffering among women and children, and bread, milk, and in some cases money was distributed. The poverty of these women workers was appalling; many women of between 30 and 40 years of age were receiving only 7s. weekly, while numbers of women earned only 5s. Fines and deductions were especially heavy, and one of the grievances was the five-hour spell of work without a break.

Three hundred girls and women employed by Messrs. Murray and Co., confectioners, of Farringdon Street, City, are still out on strike. They claim a general increase in pay, the abolition of fines, and the system by which foremen receive bonuses on the output, and the grant of an interval for tea. The girls organised a procession through Central London to Clerkenwell Green on Tuesday and held a meeting. Mr. George Paterson said he had received a letter from the secretary of the Carmen's Union which authorised them to call out the carmen, the result of which would be that no goods could either leave or enter Messrs. Murray's works. They also expected help from the Gas Workers' Union.

A Press View.

In a leaderette on August 18, the *East Essex Gazette* said: With the women strikers we have the utmost sympathy, and would gladly hear of their success in the amelioration of their own condition. One young woman said she was working for three farthings an hour. It is not the "Song of the Shirt" to-day, but it is the "Song of the Jam-pot"; it is the "Song of the Biscuit Tin"; the "Song of the Sweaters" in the great clothing factories. When young women are paid at the rate of three farthings an hour can anybody wonder that there should be any laxity of morals among them? Three farthings an hour, and rent to pay! Three farthings an hour and clothing to provide, probably tram fares to pay! Not much margin on that girl's bread! How is the amount sufficient for a bare livelihood to be made up? Perhaps we had better not ask that; but the question will have to be answered some day, whether we like it or not. That is one of the problems which the followers of Mrs. Pankhurst are trying to solve, and will solve eventually.

JOSEPHINE BUTLER: PIONEER OF SOCIAL PURITY,

By Emily Wilding Davison, B.A.

We now need to call up among us—to pray for and beseech heaven to grant us—more of aggressive and militant virtue than we have yet seen among us. To live purely and blamelessly ourselves is not now enough; we must have the fibre of soldiers; the courage, if need be, of leaders of a forlorn hope, over whose dead bodies our fellow-soldiers will march to victory.

Such were the stirring words addressed in May, 1879, to an audience of young undergraduates at Cambridge by one of the noblest women of the great Victorian era, the history of whose crusade for national purity bears a most striking resemblance to our own great struggle of to-day.

Josephine Grey, born at Milfield Hill, Northumberland, on April 13, 1828, was the fourth daughter of John Grey, one of the Greys of Glendale, a genuinely North Country family. John Grey was a man of wisdom and great political ability, who worked hard for the first Reform Bill of 1832, for the Abolition of Slavery and for Free Trade. He was, in fact, as Josephine wrote, a Liberal in every sense of the word, full of "respect for the rights and liberties of the individual man."

When quite young she began to think very deeply about the position of women, until the call grew so potent that she felt she must listen to it and obey. The chance, however, did not come to her until after her marriage with George Butler, in 1852, at Dilston. He seems in every way to have been a man of remarkable character, a first-rate scholar and a man of the highest aspirations, and possessed with a deep reverence for women. The first years of married life were spent at Oxford, where her husband lectured, and where Mrs. Butler anticipated her life-work by taking into her house a poor woman who had killed her illegitimate child.

After the loss of her little girl in 1854, Mrs. Butler threw herself into philanthropic and educational work, in the course of which she edited a book on "Woman's Work and Woman's Culture." In the preface she wrote: "It has long been my conviction that the cause we advocate, though primarily and more immediately the cause of women, is secondarily, in a yet graver and more weighty sense, the cause of men."

Whenever one class or set of human beings has been deprived of whatsoever just privileges or denied a legitimate share of God's endowment of the world, . . . the class which suffers most eventually is not the class which is deprived, oppressed or denied, but that which deprives, depresses or denies."

It was not until 1869 that she really began her great crusade. From 1864 onwards, attempts had been made in England to introduce the State Regulation of Vice, which was established in France, at first covertly, and then openly. In 1866 she read the debate on the matter in the House of Commons, and was struck by the fact that only two men, Mr. Henley and Mr. Ayrton, opposed the proposal. Filled with horror, she recognised that the call to action had come. She took up her mission with fear and trembling, saying, "If I must descend into the darkness, that Divine Hand whose touch is health and strength would hold mine fast in the darkness." She joined the National Anti-Contagious Diseases Acts Association, urged by some noble medical men that it was women's work. She went forward, strengthened by her husband's support. She made a tour in such working-class districts as Crewe, Leeds, Sunderland and Newcastle, and met with such a splendid response that at the end of the year the Ladies' National Association for the Repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act was formed, of which the principles were an equal standard of morality between men and women, and equal treatment of men and women by the law of the land.

A magnificent protest appeared in the *Daily News* of December 31, 1869, with 120 names attached, among them being those of Harriet Martineau, Florence Nightingale, Mary Priestman, and her own. The effect was tremendous. A Member of Parliament said of it:—

We know how to manage any other opposition in the House or in the country, but this is awkward for us—this revolt of the women. It is quite a new thing; what are we to do with such an opposition as this?

In a pamphlet which she published in 1870 called an "Appeal to the People of England," she wrote:—

Now it is revolt and rebellion, a consecrated rebellion against those in authority who have established this accursed thing among us. We are rebels for God's holy laws. We declare on whose side we fight; we make no compromise, and we are ready to meet all the powers of heaven and hell combined.

She held meetings up and down the country, took part in a by-election with an Anti-Government policy (although a Liberal) in 1870, and the Government candidate, Sir Henry Storks, was defeated at Colchester, through her magnificent work, by over 400 votes. She had a terribly rough time at the hands of the agents of the keepers of bad houses. Hotels refused to take her in, and she went about in constant danger.

In 1871 she was called to give evidence before a Royal Commission on the Contagious Diseases Acts. She wrote that she felt like Paul before Nero, but the effect upon the Commission, hostile as it meant to be, was wonderful. In a pamphlet published in 1871, "The Constitution Violated," she showed that these Acts were a direct violation of Clause 39 of Magna Charta:—

No freeman shall be taken or imprisoned or . . . any ways destroyed . . . unless by the judgment of his peers.

In 1872 an insidious attempt was made to side-track Mrs. Butler and her colleagues with a compromise, but she saw through the subterfuge and so powerfully wrote against the new Bill that it was withdrawn.

In another by-election, at Pontefract, she met with very rough usage. In 1873 no less than 250 public meetings and 15 conferences were held, most of which she attended.

In May, 1873, the first debate and division in the House of Commons took place on the Repeal question; 128 Members voted for the Bill, but it was lost by a majority of 137. In 1874 the abolitionists were much depressed, for they had to fight fierce opposition not only in England but also abroad, and both Parliament and the Press were silent. It was decided to carry the war right into the enemy's camp; in 1874 Mrs. Butler went on a great propaganda tour to France, Switzerland and Italy, and the British Continental and General Federation for the Abolition of Government Regulation of Prostitution was instituted. So hard did she work that she fell ill. In 1876 a great newspaper war began against the cruelty of the Police des Moeurs, and the Paris Municipal Council took up the matter. In 1879 Mrs. Butler roused Europe by her revelation



MRS. JOSEPHINE BUTLER.

Elliott & Fry.

of the iniquities of the White Slave Traffic in Brussels, which led to the formation of a Committee to put it down, and to the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1885.

In the spring of 1873 Josephine Butler reaped her reward. Her Bill came before the House of Commons. The excitement up and down the country was tremendous, "unprecedented in the history of any agitation." She and her colleagues awaited the result of the division at a great prayer meeting in the Westminster Hotel, where women, rich and poor, knelt side by side. An old American lady said:—

Tears are good, prayers are better, but we should get on better if behind every tear there was a vote in the ballot-box.

Mrs. Butler herself said of the twenty-one years' fight:—

We have been knocking at the door of the Constitution all these years, and there are men who even now tell me that they would give us anything in the way of justice except the Parliamentary vote. . . . Give the women the vote and see what would be the result.

The Bill was postponed, but on April 20 a resolution was moved 'condemning compulsory examination, and the C. D. Acts were suspended. This was a great step, but much more work had to be done, till at last, on April 16, 1886, Mrs. Butler received in Naples the wonderful telegram message: "Royal Assent has been given this day to the Repeal Bill." Although her cause was won, it is instructive to notice that Mrs. Butler wrote in "The Constitution Violated" passages which show her appreciation of the need of the vote as the only effective lever:—

It is only by means of the joint action of men and women that the great social questions of the present day can ever be satisfactorily settled. . . . The country will only fall into new errors unless the voice of the women of the country, now raised from without, receives that permanent means of expressing itself shortly, easily, and effectually, which is given

by the franchise and by that alone. . . . Until women have votes, that which stands between the nation and the evil consequences of violating this principle [representative government] is only the precarious barrier of agitation. . . . So long as one sex undertakes to consider those [social] questions alone, we shall be hurried into error similar to the Contagious Acts, and into legislation based upon the neglect of the interests of women.

From the time of that grand victory she worked in the cause of social purity at home and abroad, attending many conferences, one very notable one being at Brussels in 1899, which affirmed that State Regulated Vice was a great evil. She published many works, including "Reminiscences of a Great Crusade," and "Winged Seed," even after the death of her beloved husband, and saw many victories won in the cause for which she worked right up to her peaceful end at Wooler on December 30, 1906.

THACKERAY ON WOMEN.

Thackeray's women! What type of women do these words call to our mind? The women we are learning to admire in this present, or those of whom we already say with scorn, "Ah, women are not like that nowadays"? Without a doubt it is these latter of whom Thackeray's name makes us think; we have a vision of a mass of simpering creatures, ruled, guided, led entirely by Society's laws and conventions, scheming, working, and caring only for what Society can give them, or too scared and down-trodden to trouble to scheme at all.

All the same, I am not inclined to admit that Thackeray thought all clever women were Becky Sharps, and all women with consciences no more interesting than Rose Mackenzie. He showed us what Society had made of women in his day relentlessly enough, but he showed us also that in his heart he thought women were capable of filling a very much higher place than that which they were allotted.

We call Meredith a true champion of women because he shows how fine a woman really may be, and we are inclined to think Thackeray looked down on them because he drew simpering dolls and feeble puppets, reserving brains for the most worldly and selfish only. But really we might almost as well say that Ibsen looked down on women: Ibsen, who has shown up so wonderfully the unhappy tangle of social nets in which women grope and stumble, has drawn weak and stupid women too. Thackeray railed just as loudly against that hideous web of life which surrounded him, though his hatred of it is perhaps not so absolutely on the surface. Into the mouth of that favourite of his, Ethel Newcome, he puts his bitterest words: "Oh," she cries, "What a life is ours, and how you buy and haggle and sell over your children." Through this girl he shows how strong were those dreadful laws he hated. "No, there is no freedom for us," she says to Lady Kew. "I belong to the world like all the rest of the family. It is you who have bred us up; you who are answerable for us." That his heart was very sore for Ethel Newcome he clearly shows by leaving her tale unfinished. He could not spoil the realism of his story by giving her the life he wished for her. What future did he weave then in his own mind for her, giving her freedom and letting loose her soul? Did he create for her a world where men thought as he thought? Did he see ahead at all, I wonder?

There are many more clever women in the world than men think. Our habit is to despise them; we believe that they do not think because they do not contradict us; and are weak because they do not struggle and rise up against us. A man only begins to know women as he grows old; and for my part my opinion of their cleverness rises every day.

These words are from a little essay on "Love, marriage, men and women," a sketch which is, I fancy, little known; it will be new to many to learn his views on the "struggle and rise" which had in his days hardly been thought of. After his description of woman as man has moulded her—a wonderful hypocrite, astonishing in her schemes and wiles—he says:

If I die for it, I must own that I don't think they have fair play. In the bargain we make with them I don't think they get their rights. And as a labourer notoriously does more by the piece than he does by the day, and a freeman works harder than a slave, so I doubt we get the most of our women by enslaving them as we do by law and custom. There are some folks who would limit the range of women's duties to the kitchen range—others like them to administer to our delectation in a ball room, and permit them to display dimpled shoulders and flowing ringlets—just as you have one horse for the mill, and another for the Park. But in whatever way we like them, it is for our uses somehow that we have women brought up; to work for us, or to shine for us, or to dance for us, or what not. As I grow older and consider things, I know which are the stronger, men or women; but which are the cleverer I doubt.

These words make me wish we had Thackeray with us now. No doubt he would have poked fun at us often enough, for the seekers of liberty are not yet too perfect to be amusing, but I am sure we should have had him loyally on our side. I am sure that at heart Thackeray was women's friend, and that he would have been truly the friend of the Suffragette.

G. M. Winter.



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THE PATIENCE OF WOMEN.

Perhaps if Oliver Lumley* had realised that something more than a lively imagination and a "temperament" are required to make a great novelist, his troubles would not have overtaken him so completely. He went blundering on, thinking himself a clever "literary man," when he was in reality just a purveyor of that kind of fiction the turning out of which has no more to do with literature than has the selling of potatoes. Oliver's poor old father had to work overtime in order to make an allowance for his "brilliant" son, and Oliver's kind women, beginning with his mother and ending with his wife (or perhaps with his daughter) spent themselves in helping him over stile of his own making.

Not that Oliver is a person to be despised. By no means. He is handsome, has "wicked" eyes, and, in the words of his landlady, "can talk the hind leg off a donkey," surely an attractive personality enough! But his "temperament," which requires a great deal of nourishment of an expensive kind to keep it going, leads him to do things which no man of pride or self-respect could do, and one cannot help agreeing with Virginia Garland that he needed a severe lesson.

Virginia herself is a curious and complex character. How she acts when she has discovered her young husband's guilty secret is typical of this complexity. Many women—perhaps most—would have forgiven Oliver, if only to avoid a public scandal. But not so Virginia. The scene of the discovery takes place at night, in the country house which has long been Virginia's home, and in which they settle after their marriage.

The truth has just come out; Oliver has confessed.

"Strike me dead!" he said.

"You know that I cannot strike you, because I am a poor, weak invalid. And I do not wish your death. I wish you to live and be brave and honourable, so that I may love you as I used to love you—as I love you now, as God knows."

She put her hand on his head as he knelt before her. Perhaps she was unconscious of her caressing touch, for she said, without any weakness:

"I shall turn you out of my house. Then you will have to work like an honest man."

He started to his feet and cried out that she could not mean those words.

"By our dear Lord, I vow that I mean them!" she said, "I cannot breathe the same air with you. Your lies and deceit poison me. Your miserable hypocrisy sickens my soul. I should call myself a vile woman if I let you stay inside my life. I swear that I will turn you out, if I have to call in the police or set my dogs on you. They, poor beasts, have been faithful to me."

"You are mad," said Oliver.

"Yes, I am a little mad."

Then Oliver leaves her, and after standing for half-an-hour meditating in the library he quietly leaves the house. How he leaves it is typical of the man:

The moon was coming up behind the bank of cloud. It cast an ink shadow behind him. He did not go straight to the gate, but moved about the small square lawn under his wife's bedroom window. He was searching for something. He was looking for the purse which he had flung out of the window. He was penniless, and unless he found the purse he would have to walk away somewhere, anywhere. What did it matter?

Later there is a scene on the Embankment, which Mr. Gibbs paints with his own masterly brush. Oliver has sunk very low; he is one of a sad procession of derelicts, dependant on free soup to keep off starvation. Here he is discovered by another of his kind women, who thrusts him into a taxi, and feeds him at a Soho restaurant. This kind woman, Katherine Goldstein, brings about a reconciliation between Oliver and his wife, and we leave our hero in a velvet coat purveying fiction from a prosperous London residence.

Of all Oliver's kind women, the kindest in the end is his wife, and one is glad also to think that she is the sort of woman who would seek out and take care of the unhappy girl whom Oliver had self-indulgently wronged. Mr. Gibbs does not tell us that Virginia did this, but a friend to whom I said, "He doesn't tell us what became of the girl," said at once, "Oh, Virginia would be sure to look after her." I hope she did, because the consequences of his action do not seem to have afflicted Oliver except in so far as that they helped to bring about his downfall.

G. V.

THE NATIONAL INSURANCE BILL.

A dramatic attack upon the National Insurance Bill has lately been published by certain Fabians. The pamphlet bears the imprint of the Executive Committee of the Fabian Women's Group, but it covers far wider ground than the special interests of women.

The Bill is drastically criticised on its merits as a national health measure, and a passionate appeal is made on behalf of the voiceless poor, who will, it is contended, be injured rather than benefited by Mr. Lloyd George's well-meant efforts. Vivid examples of the actual wages and expenditure of poor families, collected and carefully verified by Mrs. Pember Reeves during two years of health visiting in South London, give an insight into the lives of men and women who, it may be feared, will gain little or

* "Oliver's Kind Women." By Philip Gibbs. London: Herbert and Daniel, 6s.

† The National Insurance Bill: A Criticism. With a Preface by Mrs. Bernard Shaw. Published by the Executive Committee of the Fabian Women's Group. Price 1s. Fabian Office, 3, Clements Inn, W.C. National Labour Press, 21, Bride's House, Salisbury Square, E.C.

nothing by enforced contributions levied at the cost of their daily bread.

The effect of the Bill upon women, as insured and as uninsured persons, is also forcibly dealt with, and the thorny question of their economic position treated in a novel and striking manner. The pamphlet has been hurriedly compiled from the work of several writers, and we fancy that we detect in some of its paragraphs the hand of one or more well-known Fabian writers. Taken as a whole it is a stirring appeal from Socialist Forwards for the policy of frontal attack upon the Insurance Bill in its present contributory form, a policy which has now been publicly adopted by the Fabian Society and the London and South-Eastern Division of the Independent Labour Party. All who desire to become acquainted with the inwardness of that policy should read this pamphlet.

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WOMEN

SANITARY INSPECTORS, HEALTH VISITORS and LECTURERS . . .

SPECIAL TRAINING LECTURES for LADIES, SEPTEMBER, 1911.

For Particulars apply to the Secretary, NATIONAL HEALTH SOCIETY, 53, BERNERS STREET, LONDON, W.

The Women's Social and Political Union.

OFFICE

4, CLEMENTS INN, STRAND, W.C.

Telegrams: "WOBOLU, LONDON." Telephone: Holborn 2724 (3 lines). Bankers Messrs. BARCLAY & CO., Fleet Street.

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Founder and Hon. Sec.

Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE,

Hon. Treasurer.

Mrs. TUKE,

Joint Hon. Sec.

Miss CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

Organising Sec.

"We demand the Vote on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men."

VOTES FOR WOMEN

4, CLEMENTS INN, STRAND.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1911.

THE CONFLICT WITH MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

I have no hesitation in saying that the promises made by, and on behalf of, the Government, in regard to giving facilities for the "Conciliation Bill," will be strictly adhered to, both in letter and in spirit.

By these words, written in reply to Lord Lytton, the Prime Minister removes the anxieties and uncertainties created by Mr. Lloyd George's recent statement in the House of Commons. We thus revert to the condition of tranquillity which prevailed from the time when the Prime Minister first made his promise of facilities for the Conciliation Bill until the moment when confidence was so seriously shaken by the Chancellor of the Exchequer's reply to Mr. Leif Jones.

The substance of that reply was that although the Government had originally promised facilities for the Conciliation Bill, they would, in the coming Session, give facilities to any Woman Suffrage Bill which secured a second reading. This meant that anyone who happened by luck to secure a sufficiently early place in the ballot could introduce some sort of impracticable measure, and having by the aid of disingenuous foes secured a second reading majority, could then successfully lay claim to the facilities which had originally been won for the Conciliation Bill.

This interpretation of the Government's attitude entirely left out of account the fact that their undertaking, as Mr. Lloyd George himself reported to the House on May 29, provided that if no day for the second reading of the Conciliation Bill should be secured in the ballot the Government would set apart a day for this purpose. Indeed, Mr. Lloyd George's answer to Mr. Leif Jones was wholly inconsistent with the letter and with the spirit of the promise of facilities

made by the Government earlier in the year, and now repeated with renewed emphasis and decision by the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister informs us that the Government adhere absolutely to their promise, and in order that the already sufficiently obvious may never again be called in question the Prime Minister expressly states that this promise relates to the Conciliation Bill, to which he refers by name. Thus disappears finally and completely the hope which in certain quarters had been cherished that the facilities intended for the Conciliation Bill could be stolen for the purpose of promoting a rival measure.

The divergence between the Prime Minister's letter to Lord Lytton and the statement of Mr. Lloyd George makes it clear that where the question of Votes for Women is concerned Mr. Lloyd George has detached himself from the main body of the Government, and has constituted himself the leader of the opposition forces. It is advisedly that we use the words "opposition forces," because we know that Mr. Lloyd George will have the assistance of Anti-Suffragists in his attempt to carry in Committee amendments which would divide the supporters of Woman Suffrage, and thus bring about the defeat of the measure at the third reading.

Let us trace the efforts which in this present year Mr. Lloyd George has made to prevent women getting the vote. First of all, while the matter was under discussion by the Government, he opposed the grant of facilities for the Conciliation Bill during the Session either of 1911 or of 1912. This he did in order to deprive the Conciliation Bill of the protection of the Parliament Act. Beaten on this point, he has twice (on May 29 and on August 16) so misrepresented the attitude of the Government as to make it appear that the facilities promised for next Session were altogether illusory, and were, for practical purposes, no facilities at all. Once more defeated, as a result of the explicit statement made on the first occasion by Sir Edward Grey and by the Prime Minister, and on the second occasion by the Prime Minister in the letter which appears above, Mr. Lloyd George will now, we are well aware, fall back upon the plan of attempting to wreck the Conciliation Bill by means of widening amendments whose adoption would, as Sir Edward Grey has expressed it, seriously divide the friends of Woman Suffrage.

We are confident of being able to secure his defeat on this point also, and to ensure that the Bill shall triumphantly overcome this final danger, the only real one by which it is menaced. But we shall not succeed by mincing matters or by harbouring illusions of any kind as to who is our enemy.

Our enemy is Mr. Lloyd George. We do not at all understand the attitude of those who counsel us "not to show too openly our distrust of Mr. Lloyd George," and to deal with him in a manner different from that which we should adopt where any other opponent of Woman Suffrage is concerned. The safest and wisest policy for Suffragists is to speak and act without fear or favour. Mr. Lloyd George deserves no more mercy or consideration from us than does any other enemy of the Conciliation Bill. His attack upon the Bill cannot be repulsed by hesitating or timid methods, but must be met by good, hard fighting.

The members of the Women's Social and Political Union decline to allow Mr. Lloyd George to hypnotise them into inaction while he destroys the Conciliation Bill. Some politicians seem to be obsessed by the idea that resistance to Mr. Lloyd George's will is futile. Assuredly he can achieve much when he steers a straight course and when his action is prompted by zeal for the public good, but any success which he may have when he proceeds on opposite lines comes not from his strength, but from other people's weakness. Suffragettes are not under the spell which Mr. Lloyd George's Celtic temperament has enabled him to cast upon so many people. Perhaps this is because the Suffragettes also have their share of the Celtic strain. And they are women into the bargain. Accordingly, they feel that they are as well equipped for the approaching battle as is Mr. Lloyd George himself.

Above all, their cause is just. What women have learnt during this militant movement is the all-conquering power of right and truth when championed by those who will be faithful to their trust. Therefore we face the future and its perils with high hope.

Christabel Pankhurst.

BEFORE AND SINCE WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

By Vida Goldstein, President of the Women's Political Association of Victoria.

II.—HOW THE WOMEN WON IN VICTORIA.

In 1899 our movement had sustained a deplorable loss in the death of Mrs. Bear-Crawford. Deprived of her leadership, the United Council became an effete body. Its policy became academic instead of political; it trusted to the high sounding promises of so-called friends in Parliament who would do everything for Woman Suffrage except fight for it in the Lower House when it suffered its annual rejection by the Upper House. The younger spirits in the movement chafed at the drift in the United Council, and in 1903 formed the Women's Federal Political Association, whose object was to organise women in connection with Federal politics. Out of loyalty to the old pioneers they hesitated for two years to take full control of the movement for securing State Suffrage, but in 1906 the situation had become so desperate that it was plain that the whole movement could not be sacrificed to the Moloch of loyalty. It was therefore decided to make the winning of the State Suffrage the chief work of the younger organisation (whose title was changed to the Women's Political Association), and to inaugurate a campaign directed mainly against the Anti-Suffrage Premier, Sir Thomas Bent, with the object of compelling him to make Woman Suffrage a Government Measure. A strenuous campaign was conducted, which, but for a further betrayal by Liberal friends at the formation of a Coalition Government, would have succeeded in attaining its object in 1906. Eighteen months more was necessary, and in August, 1908, with the chivalrous assistance of a recently formed Men's League for Woman Suffrage, a promise was wrung from the Premier to make Woman Suffrage a Government Measure. The bill was introduced in October. It had its usual triumphant passage through the Lower House; as a Government measure it had been impossible to get for a private member's Bill, and passed without a division being called for on November 18, thus completing the last link in the electoral chain that encircles Australia.

I have related with some detail our experience in Victoria, because it was the only State where a prolonged fight was necessary, and because it offers many curious and interesting parallels to the movement in England. Here as there is the will of the people (as declared time after time through their returning representatives pledged to Woman Suffrage) thwarted by the "never ending audacity of elected persons" in flouting the popular will once they get safely inside Parliament, and succumb to the party policy of huckstering, which enables them to set aside first of all the claims of the voteless.

Leaving to a subsequent article an account of the results achieved by Woman Suffrage in Australia, we may proceed to make a comparison between Australia and other countries.

Our Policy of Concentration.

In some respects the women of other countries are more advanced than we in Australia. In eligibility to public offices, for instance, and they wonder that we should have the national suffrage and the right to enter the National Parliament, yet be debarred from election to the Municipal Councils. The reason for this disability is the secret of our comparatively rapid progress in securing the wider reforms, and is due to a valuable lesson learned by Mrs. Bear-Crawford soon after she began her suffrage work in Victoria. She had returned from England full of determination to work not only for Woman Suffrage but also for the protection and prevention of degraded womanhood. Mrs. Isabella Goldstein, brought before the Chief Secretary such convincing testimony of the necessity of making the Age of Consent the same as in England, that he introduced a clause in the Crimes Act raising the age to 16, which was passed in the teeth of fierce opposition. Later a surreptitious attempt was made to reduce it again to 14.

About the same time the Municipal Councils throughout the country were circularised as to whether they favoured an amendment of the Local Government Act enabling women to be members of the Councils. The great majority were opposed. These two events convinced Mrs. Bear-Crawford and her colleagues of the futility of working piecemeal for the emancipation of women, without the vote. Every question turned on that. Without the vote there was no security for reforms already won, and the arguments against the removal of the lesser barriers against sex were precisely the same as those against the removal of the greatest barrier of all, and the advance guard carried the United Council with them in determining to concentrate on working for the right that covered all other rights—the right to the Parliamentary vote.

It would be well if Women Suffragists everywhere adopted this policy of concentration. It is waste of time for Suffragists to dissipate their energies by trying to get little bits of reform here and there, and if the women in the Temperance Societies, in the Vigilance Associations, in Rescue Societies, in societies

for the Protection of Children, in the Trade Unions, had made Woman Suffrage the leading plank in their platform, the reform would have been won sooner. As long as Suffragists do not put the foundation stone of social reform—political principle, the vote—above every other question; they have none but themselves to blame for the delay of which they complain. It is not to be expected that politicians will put Woman Suffrage first, when so many of the women who ask for it put it last on their own programmes.

Prophecies Falsified.

Not one of the prophecies against Woman Suffrage has been fulfilled. Our public men who fought against it have become its warmest advocates. The interest shown by the women has amazed them. At the last Commonwealth election, in 1910, the women's vote shows an increase of 12 per cent. on the election of 1906; the increase in the men's vote was only 8 per cent. On November 17 of last year, the Commonwealth Senate passed the following resolution unanimously:—

That this Senate is of opinion that the extension of the suffrage to the women of Australia for States and Commonwealth Parliaments, on the same terms as to men, has had the most beneficial results. It has led to the more orderly conduct of elections, and, at the last Federal elections, the women's vote in a majority of the states showed a greater proportionate increase than that cast by men. It has given a greater prominence to legislation particularly affecting women and children, although the women have not taken up such questions to the exclusion of others of wider significance. In matters of Defence and Imperial concern they have proved themselves as farseeing and discriminating as men. Because the reform has brought nothing but good, though disaster was freely prophesied, we respectfully urge that all nations enjoying representative government would be well advised in granting votes to women.

A similar resolution was passed a few days later in the House of Representatives, and both were cabled to Mr. Asquith. No greater tribute could have been offered to the women of Australia.

Our young Australian nation is bound to achieve greatness; it is the first nation to make Justice the foundation of its Constitution.

(To be continued.)

THE SONG OF THE SHIRT.

A fragile-looking woman, mother of a large family, apologised for not being able to cease stitching whilst she spoke to me. She said: "You know I have to keep hard at it or I cannot make any money." She was engaged on the lower class of shirts, for which she was paid 8d. and 9d. per dozen! In former days she had been able to follow the comparatively lucrative occupation of laundress. Besides attending to her family she works nine or ten hours a day at her machine; her weekly earnings average 5s. 6d. Like all other shirt makers, she has to find her own cotton (3d. for every four dozen shirts). She makes for the shipping trade, and the shirts are known as "run-ups." I wondered as I looked at this brave woman whether, if she lived to experience the happy time when her children are able to help her, they would remember her sacrifices for them!

Near by a much younger woman, in a delicate state of health but with an abundance of good spirits, is engaged on a better class of shirts, but though she is an expert and is paid on an average 11d. per dozen, her earnings are very little more than those of her neighbours.

"Some people say that we try to make £1 per week. Well, I would like them to try it! To make 2d. for every hour a woman sits at the machine she must be a first-class shirt maker and work at top speed. I don't care what sort of work you get, you cannot earn 7s. per week. Besides the time you spend on your machine there is the time it takes to go to and from the warehouse with the bundles, and as you have to wait your turn you may sometimes be away from home for hours. And, mind you, we are not paid for that! I reckon with my housework I do ten hours a day. But," pointing to her room, "you see I cannot do much housework if I am to earn the money I do. The result is my house gets neglected. I cannot give my children the attention I would like, and all because of what? Because my husband is not paid a living wage! He is a carter earning £1 a week. If he could get only another 5s. there would be no need for me to do this; and then people lecture us on our thriftlessness and improvidence!"

This woman complained bitterly because out of her earnings she had to pay 6d. for cotton and 1s. 6d. for hire of sewing machines. Asked if the machine would not become her own some day she replied, "The shirting is heavily sized, and in two or three years your machine wants to go to the doctors. They cannot afford to pay the cost of repairs, so you get a new machine. You forfeit your old one and what you have paid, and have to get a new machine so you are always paying your 1s. 6d. a week." Inquiries showed that these victims of swindling are really geniuses in the way of household management, and that in the spending of money to the best advantage they can give points to many better off women. "I was struck by the energy which they throw into their work, as well as by the fact that comparatively young women were getting old before their time."

J. B.

TREASURER'S NOTE.

The thanks of the Treasurer on behalf of the Union are heartily given to "Non-Party Sympathiser" for her splendid contribution of £250 to the Campaign Fund. Generous gifts from individuals during the holiday month of August have made good the loss of the regular income accruing through the ordinary channels of work. Last week a sum of £350 was subscribed, and this week the total is £332. If anything like this figure is realised during subsequent weeks, we shall begin our autumn campaign with a good balance in the bank. I have received within the last few days the following letter from one of the keenest and bravest members of the Union. She says:—

Mr. Lloyd George's statement in the House with regard to the Conciliation Bill suggests that members will be wise in contributing to the funds of the Union. I therefore enclose a cheque for £1, and my mother encloses one for £12.

Our colleague is right. While open enemies and secret foes are working and watching for the opportunity of destroying the Conciliation Bill, the utmost vigilance and untiring zeal must be shown by those who have become the trustees of women's enfranchisement. We must guard our organisation at every point, extend our educational campaign till it covers every part of the country, and hold ourselves ready at any moment to resume, if necessary, the militant struggle for our political liberties.

E. P. L.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £250,000 FUND.

August 14 to August 19.

Already acknow- ledged	£102,468 5 8	Mrs. Forrest	0 1 0
Miss Marian Engel	0 5 0	Anon.	0 0 4
Mrs. Boase	0 4 0	A Member	0 0 6
Mrs. W. H. Everett	0 1 3	A Friend	0 0 3
Mrs. V. I. W. sold	0 1 3	A Sympathiser	0 0 6
Miss Von Donop	1 0 0	Miss M. Gorrie	0 0 6
Mrs. U. M. Board (a diverted subscription)	0 10 6	Miss B. Gorrie	0 0 3
Miss D. A. Bowker (birth- day gift)	0 2 6	Anon.	0 0 3
Miss Hinton	2 0 0	Mrs. Charlton (ret'd. fare)	0 0 9
Miss Anne Erskine	1 0 0	Mrs. Turner	0 2 0
Miss Rose Farmer	0 10 0	Miss McFarlane	0 1 0
Petersfield Woman's Sufr- age Society (part pro- fit on stall)	2 10 0	Mrs. Mitchell	0 1 0
Mrs. Louise P. Stevens	1 1 0	Mrs. J. C. Methven	0 5 0
Nurse F. Low	0 1 0	Per Miss G. Roe	
Mrs. Menke	5 0 0	Mrs. Brook Edwards	0 1 0
Mrs. C. Mildred Skipwith	5 0 0	C. L. Green, Esq.	0 2 0
Miss C. Riorden	0 2 0	Mrs. Grievie	0 1 0
"Non-party Sympathi- ser" (per Mrs. Fank- hurst)	250 0 0	Mrs. Downing	0 1 0
Per Miss L. Alcock		Miss E. B. Adams	0 1 0
Miss Eden	0 2 6	Miss F. A. Cronin	0 1 0
Goods sold in Shop	0 13 6	Irish Sympathiser	0 2 0
Per Miss G. Allen		Miss Fave	0 2 0
For telephone	0 7 9	Mrs. H. Smith	0 1 0
Profit on Shop	4 10 0	Mrs. Oaten	0 2 0
Worthing Jumble Sale	9 0 0	Extra on "V. I. W."	0 0 6
Mrs. Browning	0 5 0	Mrs. Watson	0 2 6
Miss F. E. Cobb	0 13 0	Miss Monteith	1 0 0
Miss B. Clark	0 2 6		
Mrs. Aldred	0 6 0		
Mrs. Woolly	0 5 0		
Per Miss S. A. Flatman			
Mrs. Ainsworth Davis	0 10 0		
Profit on "V. I. W."	0 14 3		
"A Cornish Widow"	0 2 6		
Mrs. Powell	1 0 0		
"Liverpool True Friend"	0 1 0		
Per Lady Constance Lytton			
Miss Marie Hamilton	0 3 6		
Per Miss C. A. L. Marsh			
Mrs. Marsh	5 0 0		
Miss C. A. L. Marsh	0 10 0		
Per Miss L. Mitchell			
Miss I. O. Gorrie	0 1 0		

NOTE.—The item in last week's issue "A. W. Renny, Esq., 5s." should read "A. W. Renny, Esq., 5s."

Cheques should be made out to Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and crossed "Barclay and Co."

THE DEPUTATION.

Mr. Lloyd George's recent statement in the House of Commons came as a fresh reminder of the importance of being prepared for militant action until the Conciliation Bill actually becomes law. Those who have volunteered for active service during the past week have been welcomed with especial gladness to the ranks of the Deputation. Here follows an interesting letter from a volunteer:—

As the result of a brief holiday in an element of leading "Anti-Suffragism," I am compelled to inform you that I am resigning, not my membership of the W.S.P.U., but my intention to undertake no militant action for an indefinite time. This intention was due to purely personal reasons, of course, and not to any shadow of doubt as to the righteousness or the value of militancy. It has, however, been made abundantly clear to me during the past week that the day of argument is ended, having left a residuum of prejudice that will not be convinced, and that can only be conquered by action. It is quite illogical of course to base any contention against the Right of Suffrage on the methods of "these dreadful women," but the fact that this appears to be the leading "Anti" line nowadays is a wonderful tribute to the W.S.P.U. And obviously the only answer to make to it is to go on being "dreadful." For which reason—to nut-shell all this—I beg to send in my name for the next Deputation, if and whenever one may be necessary.

We believe that the example of the writer of this letter will be widely followed by others who in the past have also, for one reason or another, refrained from militant action, and that they will write to Clements Inn announcing their intention to co-operate with those who have already joined the deputation.

C. H. P.

W.S.P.U. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Have you remembered to tell that new friend you met on your holiday that she can always hear the latest news of the woman's movement at the weekly free meetings held in all centres where the Union is represented? The London weekly meetings, which have been discontinued for the summer recess, will be resumed at the London Pavilion, Piccadilly Circus, on Monday, October 2. Particulars of weekly meetings in other centres will be found on pages 761-2, under "Campaign Throughout the Country."

Mrs. Pankhurst's Scottish Tour.

During the past week most successful meetings have been held at Kewick and Largs. Now the tour is taking a more easterly direction, and meetings at Carnoustie, Charlton, and St. Andrews will be over by the time this goes to press. The other fixtures are:—

Pittlochry	Aug. 26	8 p.m.
Kingussie	" 28	4.15 p.m.
Grantown	" 29	8 p.m.
Lossiemouth	" 30	8 p.m.
Forres	Sept. 1	8 p.m.
Nairn	" 2	8.15 p.m.
Turriff	" 4	4 p.m.
(At Home. Mrs. Tweedale, of Balgahilly.)		
Fraserburgh	" 5	8 p.m.
Peterhead	" 6	8 p.m.
Ballater	" 8	8.15 p.m.
Dun Echt	" 9	8.15 p.m.
(Lady Cowdry's At Home)		
Perth	" 11	8 p.m.

All inquiries, offers of help, hospitality, and contributions towards the "Scottish Tour Fund" should be addressed to Miss Una S. Dugdale, Gordon Lodge, Aboyne, N.B. Mrs. Pankhurst will speak at Kendal, on Tuesday, September 19, and at Ulverston on Monday, September 25, Mrs. Myles-Kennedy in the chair.

Miss Goldstein's Engagements.

During the past few weeks Miss Vida Goldstein has addressed a series of most successful seaside meetings. To-day (Friday) she will speak at Llanfairfechan, and on Wednesday next, August 30, at Cromer.

Albert Hall Meeting, November 16.

Every Suffragette knows the importance of getting outsiders interested in the woman suffrage movement, especially at this critical time. Men and women must be roused to the need of the vote and the necessity of getting the Bill passed into law. The great Albert Hall meeting on Thursday, November 16, affords a grand opportunity for propaganda work, and as the public can only buy tickets through members, the responsibility rests on individual members. Is every member taking a certain number of tickets to sell on her holiday? As already announced, Mr. Ellis Griffith, M.P., leader of the Welsh Party and a strong supporter of the Conciliation Bill, has kindly promised to speak. Tickets—Prices: Stalls 2s. 6d.; arena, Blocks A and F 2s., Blocks B, C, D, and E, 1s.; balcony, first two rows 1s., other rows 6d.; upper orchestra, 6d.; boxes, £1 10s., £1 1s., and 12s. 6d.—may be had of Miss Cooke, Ticket Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

The Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

Some new photographs of Mrs. Pankhurst in the car on her Welsh tour, may be had at the Woman's Press, price 1s. each. Postcards price 2d.

MISS MALECKA.

Mr. Noel Buxton and Mr. Morrell, representing the Parliamentary Committee who are interesting themselves in the case of Miss Malecka, have presented the following memorial to Sir Edward Grey:—

We, the undersigned members of Parliament, representing all parties in the House of Commons, desire respectfully to urge upon His Majesty's Government that, having regard to the following admitted facts:—

- (1) That Miss Kate Malecka is by English law a British subject,
- (2) That she has now been imprisoned in a Russian gaol for more than four months without trial,
- (3) That no particulars of the charge against her have yet been given, although frequently demanded, and
- (4) That no date has been fixed for her trial.

The memorial was signed by 112 members. Sir Edward Grey's reply is reported to have been sympathetic.

MISS THOMPSON'S TRIUMPH.

At the Royal Automobile Club's Gala Day and International Club-Meeting at Brooklands recently, Miss Muriel Thompson, a member of the W.S.P.U., won two first prizes and was fourth in the obstacle race. Speaking of the blindfold contest, Charles L. Freeston, in the *Ladies' Field*, says:—"To the triumph of womankind, Miss Muriel Thompson, already well known as a skilful driver of a powerful car, gauged the niceties of the situation to a degree that was positively astounding, especially when compared with the utter failures of the remainder of the competitors. Heavily blindfolded, as were the rest, she nevertheless swung round her car from behind the starting line with the utmost confidence and precision, stopped barely a second to straighten up the wheels, and then drove up to the finishing line at top speed. Except that she went a yard or two too far—the others, be it noted, never reached the line at all—she might to all appearances have been driving with her eyes wide open. The feat was electrifying, and I almost expected to see a green, white and purple banner fluttering in the breeze, and to hear a shrill cry of Votes for Women. How Miss Thompson managed to achieve this performance while all the other competitors never gave themselves a ghost of a chance, must ever remain a mystery."

CHRISTMAS FAIR AND FÊTE.

December 4 to 9.

Preparations for the Christmas Fair and Fête to be held in the Portman Rooms, Baker Street, from December 4 to 9, are going ahead. As already announced a large number of stalls have been taken, for which local unions and members are responsible. Work parties are being started, and several members on holiday have guaranteed a definite amount of work. One member writes: "I could do some work and find the material to the value of about 10s. for the Christmas Fair. But I am not good at cutting out. Moreover, I do not know what is most saleable, or the best material to have. I should prefer plain underclothing work. Will you please give me patterns and particulars?" If others willing to work would come forward and state clearly what they would wish to do it would greatly facilitate matters. Now is the chance for everyone!

STALLS ALREADY TAKEN.

ARTS AND CRAFTS	Chelsea W.S.P.U.
ANTIQUES	Mrs. Thomas, Hanworth Park, Newport, Mon. West of England.
BASKET AND LEATHER BAG STALL	Islington and Reading W.S.P.U.
BLOUSES	Islington W.S.P.U.
BOOKS	Kensington.
CHRISTMAS FAIR AND FARM PRODUCE	Mrs. Marshall, Ipswich W.S.P.U.
FLOWERS	Paddington W.S.P.U.
CUSHIONS AND MATS	Wimbledon W.S.P.U.
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING	Greenwich and Deptford W.S.P.U.
CAKES, BREAD AND REFORM FOOD	Mrs. Wilson, M. Ambleside Av., Streatham.
CURIOS AND BRIC-A-BRAC	Leicester W.S.P.U.
DRESSES, DUBBAHS, OVERALLS	W. Croxford W.S.P.U.
GUESSING AND CONFESSION	Leeds W.S.P.U.
HOUSE LINEN	Hertfordshire W.S.P.U.
HOUSEHOLD AND FURNISHING	
JEWELLERY AND GLASS	Birmingham W.S.P.U.
LEADLESS GLAZE	China N.W. London, Portsmouth and Southampton W.S.P.U.
LACE, EMBROIDERY, AND ART METAL	Brighton W.S.P.U.
MANY INVENTIONS	Bath W.S.P.U.
LITERATURE	Woman's Press
LUCKY TOURS AND CHRISTMAS TREE	Mrs. East and Miss L. Tyson.
MILLINERY	Mrs. Reginald Pott, 11, Seaford Villas, Kensington.
OLD FOLKS' STALL	Putney and Fulham W.S.P.U.
POTTERY AND CHINTZ	Hampstead W.S.P.U.
PARCELS	Barnes Park W.S.P.U.
SOAP, SCENT, AND HAND-KERCHIEFS	Canterbury and S. Kent W.S.P.U.
SWEETS	Mrs. Muriel Thompson, Mrs. Cather, Stratham W.S.P.U.
TOYS	Nottingham W.S.P.U.
UNDERCLOTHING	
WELSH STALL	
SPECIAL COLOURS	Woman's Press

The following appeals have been received from local unions:—

Hampstead Secretary writes:—Arrangements for the stall are proceeding apace, Mrs. Clayton having kindly undertaken the duties of Needlework Secretary; a work party is held every Friday evening under her guidance. Already specimens of pottery from Brittany, Normandy, Rome, Florence, Ireland and Worcester have been received, but a great deal more will be needed in order to make an effective show. Subscriptions towards cost of materials are urgently needed. Orders for cretonne, bed-spreads and chair-covers can be undertaken at once, and should be addressed to the Hon. Sec., 158, Finchley Road, Hampstead.

Miss Hilda Gargett wishes to point out that baskets will not be sold on the Parcel Stall, and that bags must be of a useful size. She will be glad to accept gifts of all kinds suitable for exchange. They should be sent to her at 4, Stonard Road, Palmer's Green.

Mrs. Dove Wilcox, writing on behalf of West Wilts, says: The Basket and Leather Stall does not include Dorothy bags, not bags, or paper bags; however, a wide range of basket work and leather bags is left to members to choose from. All information can be had from Mrs. Dove Wilcox, Springfield, Hilberton Road, Trowbridge.

Wimbledon is responsible for the Children's Clothing Stall, and Mrs. Lamartine Yates, Dorset Hall, Merton, Surrey, reports: Members and friends are working hard and already a substantial "bottom layer" of stock is ready and packed for the Christmas display. All applications for further work must now be made to Miss Nuthall, Holly Lodge, Kingston-on-Thames, who will attend to all stall inquiries during the absence of Mrs. Lamartine Yates. Particulars as to whether machining and embroidery can be undertaken or only hand-sewing should be clearly stated, also whether boys' garments can be undertaken. Gifts of material or contributions to the "Shilling Material Fund" are urgently needed. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Bannister, 1s.; Dr. F. A. Bather, 10s.; Mrs. Prince, materials, Longcloth and Liberty-Llama cloth (cream) are greatly needed and at once. Full particulars of competitions will be found in last week's issue of VOTES FOR WOMEN; applications for entry should be made at once. "Maternity Benefits" (comprising the essentials for a poor mother's first babe) are proving a great attraction, and it would assist the organiser if those members and friends who would like to present a number of these to institutions or single "benefits" to individuals, would place their orders now. Each "benefit" will consist of 2 blankets, 1 waterproof, 3 gowns, 2 vests, 2 flannels, 1 flannel shawl-hood, 2 flannel binders, 18 squares, and be sold for £1 1s. A smaller "benefit" can be supplied for 15s. 6d., containing 1 gown less, 6 squares less, no blankets and waterproof. A sample "benefit" would be sent on approval to any member depositing the value and paying carriage both ways. Orders will be booked from now for sale at the stall and disappointment thus avoided. Another novelty will be children's "Goodnight Gowns" in white flannel, designed by a member and prettily introducing the colours, price from 5s. 11d. If those members or friends with young children care to have garments made to their design, the workers will be happy to carry out the orders for sale at the stall. All such requests should be sent in as soon as possible before the Committee's scheme of equipment is closed.

Radlett members are urged to co-operate vigorously in making the Household and Furnishing Stall a great success. There are special reasons why they should do this, as their suggestion as to the character of the stall has been adopted. Each member is asked to exercise her ingenuity and inventive faculties to good purpose this week as original suggestions are needed, especially in the direction of labour-saving appliances in housework. Members are also asked to interest their friends, especially those abroad for their holidays, and to ask them to look out for—and secure—something for this "Home-makers" enterprise. A wide field of possibility lies before the needleworkers—screens, easement curtains, table-centres, etc.—with the colours in all imaginative combinations of delicacy in design and tone. All communications to be addressed to Mrs. White, Gravels, Mrs. Impey, 2, Whinbush Road, Hitchin, acknowledged £5 to start work parties, the first to be held on September 1. Sympathisers as well as members are invited. Materials and gifts collected during the holidays will be acceptable.

The Bath Stall will be called "Many Inventions" and it is hoped will include original contributions of all kinds, both English and foreign, also leather work, especially book-binding, and art embroidery. The organiser (Mrs. Mansel, 12, Walcott Street, Bath) will be most grateful if Suffragettes will remember this Stall on their travels and send some pretty things, especially of out-of-the-way or quaint design.

No article should be sold from any stall except as clear profit to the funds of the Union, and no agreement with manufacturers or others as to percentages can under any circumstances be allowed.

GETTING NEW READERS.

One of our most energetic workers writes that to complete the six new subscriptions which she promised (though it will not end her efforts) she has arranged to supply the Linen Hall Library, Belfast, with a copy of VOTES FOR WOMEN for six months. This is not only the library in Belfast, to which everyone belongs, but the reading room is a favourite lounging place and club. It is therefore a splendid centre for VOTES FOR WOMEN. This worker writes:—"I find the paper most interesting, and am always impatiently looking forward to Friday, and so I notice do all those who really understand. It always has

an original point of view to give such as you find nowhere else, and it is always so direct and to the point." Another writes:—

"I am going to take three copies instead of one per week in future, for I find there's always someone I'd like to mark some particular page for and send on, also that there is always something I want to cut out and keep for reference or enclose in a letter to a friend, and one copy I like to keep intact for reference. My little girls and I gave many copies away as 'sample copies' on the beach one lovely Sunday when there were many people about."

In addition to the following list, a large number of promises continue to come in:—

Already acknowledged	569	Miss M. Lindsay	1	Members who have obtained new readers who get the paper locally	183
Miss M. Anderson	1	Lady C. Lytton	1	Already acknowledged	183
Miss E. Bousfield	1	Miss G. S. Platner	1	Miss A. Greenall	3
Miss A. N. Birch	1	Mrs. K. D. Scott	1	Mrs. Saffery	1
Miss L. B. Budge	1	Lady L. Ruckville	2	Miss M. Hughes	1
Miss Galsworthy	1	Miss F. Smith	2	Mrs. Gonne	1
Mrs. S. Hall	1	Miss A. M. Tollemache	1	Mrs. Davies-Smith	1
Miss J. Lys	1				

DRAWING-ROOM MEETING AT EASTHAMPTON PARK.

On Wednesday in last week Lady Downshire held an At Home at Easthampton Park, at which Miss Christabel Pankhurst spoke. Among those who accepted invitations were Sir Anthony and Lady Cope, Lady Elphinstone, Lady Pigot, the Rev. and Mrs. Sidley, Mrs. Lascelles, Mrs. F. C. Faulkner, the Misses Eustace, Mrs. Hannes, Baron and Baroness Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. T. Douglass Murray and Miss Murray, the Misses Hart Dyke, Mrs. Arthur Forest, Mrs. Arthur Gore, Capt. and Mrs. Rickman, Capt. and Mrs. Rose, Mrs. and Miss Bellairs, and Mr. and Mrs. Martindale. The speeches were delivered in a marquee on the lawn. Mrs. Mansel presided and was supported by Miss Christabel Pankhurst, L.L.B., and Mrs. Mansel Pleydell.

A Moral Cause.

Mrs. Mansel said that in times of unrest, conflicting counsels, and dissolving views on the political scene one thing did not change: the determination of the Suffragettes to get the vote. They had never been more united than they were at present. It was a moral cause for which they were working and fighting, its principles were based on justice and human evolution, and nothing would stop the gathering force of the movement. Possibly, before the year was out, they would see the women of this country enfranchised. She was afraid some women did not recognise the importance of the vote. She would remind them that some day the Church might be threatened. In that case it was important that the women should have the opportunity of giving expression to their views on the question. Could women remain indifferent when they realised that the infantile mortality of this country was one in eight, under one year old? Commenting upon the debate in the House of Commons on the resolution providing for the payment of a salary of £400 to the members, Mrs. Mansel asked was there a woman present who paid rates and taxes, who was not outraged by the resolution. They were going to be mulcted of that money to pay for members, but would have no say in sending them to Parliament. She considered it was highway robbery. If the men could do a thing like that to-day they would do worse things to-morrow.

Some "Anti" Arguments.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst dealt chiefly with the arguments of the Anti-Suffragists. It was said that women could not have the vote because they would not be able to take any share in enforcing the law they helped to make. That sounded overwhelming, until it occurred to them that no difficulty arose in countries where women had the vote. The electors did not take any share in enforcing the law of this country; they left it entirely to the policeman—and did not pay him too well for doing it. Women had a vote in municipal matters, and did anyone mean to say that the by-laws could not be enforced? The law was obeyed in Australia, where women had the vote. At the same time she believed there was need for a certain number of women to undertake police duties with regard to the protection of little girls. Miss Pankhurst pointed out that it was in the countries where women had the vote that the need was first seen for special police courts for children. Another argument was that women had influence, and therefore should not ask for political power. Well, some women had influence, but how much had the sweated women in the slums and underpaid women in the factories? It was because the Suffragettes were determined the women should have the influence they needed that they were going to get them the vote. Clergymen had influence, but you did not, on that account, deprive them of the vote. Another argument employed was that the women could work through the men. The women, however, preferred to work in a direct way. How ridiculous it was to say to the women of the twentieth century that they must do things by proxy, instead of bringing their intelligence to bear directly on problems. They might just as well talk of men working through women. Men had done their best to govern the country single-handed, and had failed.

"Physical Force."

Then the women were told they took no part in the defence of the country. Well, many men would not do that, and many of them could not do it. Why did they have a standing army? Why not have conscription and be done with it? The men said they would be called upon to defend their country when it was invaded. But would they? Many of them were not fit. In the United States, when the men were examined for military duty, during the Civil War, it was found that 740 out of 1,000 journalists were unfit, 975 out of 1,000 clergymen, 680 out of 1,000 physicians, and 544 out of 1,000 lawyers. Did her hearers think those men ought to have lost their votes? Since the time of Florence Nightingale women had gone out to the front, at great risk, to take care of the sick and wounded, and their work was as valuable to the State as that of the men who were destroying the lives of others. Then it was asserted that women did not understand Imperial questions. There was no Imperial question, which was not essentially a women's question. The question of how many Dreadnoughts there should be, and the question of whether there should be bread to put into the children's mouths affected the homes. The Dominions where women had the vote were the first to offer Dreadnoughts when it was thought they were needed. This country required some new forward influence, unless it was to decline like former empires. The women were prepared to do their share, and the two sexes together might be able to bring about tremendous results for the good of the Empire and of the whole human race. The Suffragette movement was in accord with the spirit of the time, and Mrs. Pankhurst should drop her broom, abandon the futile attempt to sweep back the sea, and join the Women's Social and Political Union.

In answer to one of the numerous questions Miss Pankhurst explained that the Suffragists had worked against the present Government in order to wrest from them the concessions already gained, and that they would fight the Conservatives in the same way if they were in office. Mrs. Mansel Pleydell, who has lived in Morocco, described the degraded condition of the women there, which had made her a believer in the enfranchisement of women. The *East Bank Gazette* of August 19 gave a full and excellent report of the meeting.

OUR POST BOX.

THE MOROCCAN CRISIS.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors.—The London papers report that the Moroccan situation remains unchanged, and those of us who are interested in the future of that country, now being decided by France and Germany, have our moments of anxious apprehension for fear that European war may ensue. This danger has not altogether disappeared, and I do not think the majority of those who are busily watching events realise that the degradation of the Moorish women has undoubtedly brought about these troubles which must result in the downfall of the nation.

Moorish women of the upper classes are kept like caged and pampered beasts. Utterly uneducated and debarred from all healthy exercise, they have no occupations save bearing children, quarrelling amongst themselves, and gossiping with their slaves. It is not to be wondered at that the Government officials, born of such women, are unprincipled, indolent, and greedy. Their one aim in life has always been to amass riches to their own uses, and so well have they succeeded that the country to-day, bankrupt and disorganised, is about to fall into the hands of the European Powers. The peasants and mountaineers alone are hardy and virile, their womenkind, though mentally undeveloped, live healthy, active lives, supplying their sons with everything needful to equip them for the racial struggle except brain power, and that the anti-Suffragists tell us is of no account when compared with brute force! But it cannot be denied that had those men inherited from their mothers an intelligence equal with their magnificent physique, Morocco would never have sunk into the pitiable condition she is in to-day. What breeder of horses would think of choosing as brood mares animals without muscles, vicious in temperament, and of indifferent stamina? Yet the ruling classes in Morocco are born of women whose muscles are atrophied from long disuse, whose sexual instincts are overdeveloped from training and inheritance, and whose intelligence has been misdirected into unhealthy and vicious channels. Amongst the manifold reasons given by many writers for the decadence of the Moroccan Empire, I have never come across any who has put his finger upon this vital truth, which surely accounts for it.—Yours, &c.

K. E. MANSEL PLEYDELL.

PUNISHMENT OF CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors.—I crave the hospitality of your columns to call attention to what is, I conceive, a grave blot upon the administration of criminal justice in this country. I refer to the wholly inadequate punishment frequently inflicted upon men convicted of serious crimes against women and girls.

It is strange, but none the less true, that the miscreant who, by violence, despoils a woman of her honour, or robs a girl of her purity, is often no more severely punished than a man who commits a comparatively trivial offence against property. It is difficult to believe that the victim who has been dishonoured and maltreated receives no greater redress than if she had been deprived of a few pounds of property by a pickpocket or a swindler. It is indeed inconceivable that the man who attacks a defenceless woman or a helpless child, and inflicts upon her physical torments and lifelong mental agony and moral shame, should be treated, as he often is, with such leniency and indulgence. But such, I venture to say, is the fact. Personal observation, perusal of Press reports, and examination of criminal statistics, in my opinion, justify this assertion.

I have witnessed in the courts not a few cases where scoundrels who despoiled girls of their innocence received but half the sentence imposed upon a man who stole a pint of milk, or snatched a purse, or passed off a few counterfeit coins. Men found guilty of such devilish crimes are sentenced to as many months as they deserve years. I am convinced that these cases of inadequate punishment, which I have personally observed, are not isolated or exceptional.

I give here a brief statement of the criminal statistics for England and Wales in respect of these offences for the year 1909, which is the last year for which such statistics are available, and which is typical of the punishment awarded for such offences in recent years.

For Rape there were 61 convictions (and 40 acquittals). The sentences awarded in 34 of these convictions were terms of penal servitude, and in but 9 of these did the punishment exceed 5 years; in 25 cases the terms of penal servitude were terms between 5 and 3 years. The sentences awarded in the remaining 27 convictions were terms of imprisonment, and in no case did the punishment exceed 2 years; in 13 of these the terms of imprisonment were terms for 1 year and under. Indeed there was one case where the term was one between 6 months and 3 months; another where the term was one between 1 month and 14 days—for Rape!

For Attempted Rape there were 7 convictions (and 5 acquittals). In no case did the punishment exceed 18 months' imprisonment. In three of these cases the terms were between 3 months and 1 month.

For Indecent Assaults there were 177 convictions (and 97 acquittals). The sentences awarded were in all cases terms of imprisonment which did not exceed 2 years. In 123 of these cases the terms were between 9 months and under, including 15 in which the terms

were for 1 month and under. There were 10 convictions where no sentence of penal servitude or imprisonment was imposed, but the offenders were merely bound over to be of good behaviour.

For Defilement of Girls under 13 there were 67 convictions (and 15 acquittals). The sentences awarded in 15 of these convictions were terms of penal servitude, and in but 6 cases did the punishment exceed 5 years. The sentences awarded in 45 of these convictions were terms of imprisonment, and in no case did the punishment exceed 2 years; in 30 of these the terms were 1 year and under; in 8 the terms were 1 month and above 14 days. There were 5 convictions where no sentence of penal servitude or imprisonment was imposed, but the offenders were merely bound over to be of good behaviour.

For Defilement of Girls under 16 there were 71 convictions (and 52 acquittals). The sentences awarded were in all cases terms of imprisonment and in no case did the punishment exceed 2 years; in 50 of these the terms of imprisonment were 1 year and under, including 13 which were for 6 months and above 3 months, 14 which were for 3 months and above 1 month, 2 which were for 1 month and above 14 days, and 4 which were for 14 days and under. There were a number of convictions where no sentence of penal servitude or imprisonment was imposed, but the offenders were merely bound over to be of good behaviour.

All these offences were tried at Assizes or Quarter Sessions before juries. Before courts of summary jurisdiction there were 165 convictions for indecent assaults upon young persons—it is safe to assume that the great majority were little girls—and in no case did the punishment exceed 6 months' imprisonment.

I have also observed what appears to me to be a reluctance on the part of some juries to convict of these offences, in spite of clear evidence of guilt. I have witnessed several trials of rape where, in my humble judgment, the evidence of guilt was conclusive, yet the juries, after but a few moments' deliberation, brought in verdicts of acquittal. Not long ago a case was reported in the Press in which the evidence proved that a number of ruffians followed a woman and her husband to a lonely spot in the fields in the dead of night, overpowered the husband, dragged away the wife and assaulted her, and a considerable time elapsed before they regained consciousness and obtained assistance. The jury brought in a verdict, not of rape, but of attempted rape, and even recommended some of the prisoners to mercy. The judge is reported to have told the jury that he was convinced that the full crime had been committed, but that their verdict was for an attempt only, in order to prevent him from inflicting heavier sentences. This reluctance on the part of some juries seems to me to be reflected, to some extent, in the very large proportion of acquittals indicated above. It must be recognised that such cases present peculiar difficulties to juries, owing to questions of identification, consent or corroboration, but after due allowance has been made one may well ask whether juries adequately appreciate or intelligently appraise the value of the evidence upon which they render their verdicts.—Yours, etc.

ISRAEL RUBINOWITZ.

Of the Inner Temple, Barrister, and formerly Canadian Rhodes Scholar.

"WAGES FOR WORKING WIVES."

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors.—I wish to enter a strong protest against the use of the term "wages" as applied to a share of the husband's income due to the wife as partner in the domestic establishment. To speak of "wages" being due to the wife from the husband is to imply that she is his subordinate—his servant or employee. For every self-respecting woman such an implication must be odious in the extreme, depriving her of honour and dignity of status as woman, wife and mother, all of which it is calculated to do in effect. Suffragists should be the last to countenance the use of such a term, destructive as it is of equality of position. Can you fail to see the inevitable logic of the position which would accrue to the wife in receipt of "wages" from her husband? Perish the term "wages" as thus applied: I should suggest "share of income" instead, as a term which would place no stigma on the status of wifehood, besides conveying a truer idea of the meaning intended to be conveyed.—Yours, etc.,

ANNE T. COOPER.

[See letter from "B.E.A.K." VOTES FOR WOMEN, August 11.—Ed., V. for W.]

TAKING ADVANTAGE OF WOMEN.

On March 15th the Camberwell Borough Council refused by 30 votes to 17 (all of them men) to pay their woman sanitary inspectors at the same rate as their men sanitary inspectors, though acknowledging her splendid work. She has to go through the same training as the men, to pass the same examinations, to work the same hours, and to be capable of undertaking the same work, but she is paid £50 a year less, because a woman!—From the St. Mark's, Camberwell, Parish Magazine.

[The vicar, Mr. Vessey, is a staunch Suffragist, and has started a local branch of the Church League for Woman Suffrage.]

Lady Butler's famous war picture "Floreat Etona," which shows two Eton boys leading a cavalry charge, has been sold at Christie's for 340 guineas. There are rumours that the school will soon become possessors of the picture. Lady Butler was in the Procession of June 17.

Mrs. Henry E. Griffin has been elected a member of the Board of Education in White Plains, N.Y. This is the first time in the history of Westchester County that a woman has been on this Board.

HOLIDAY CAMPAIGN.

Members on their holidays are loyally keeping the flag flying. Some are holding meetings, others selling the paper, and yet others are doing an amount of quiet propaganda work by wearing their badges and interesting new friends in the woman's cause. The following are a few reports of what is being done in different parts of the country.

EAST ABERDEENSHIRE.

Organiser—Miss Mitchell, 5, Melville Place, Queensferry Street, Edinburgh.

The campaign in Mr. Cowan's constituency has met with marked success. Large and enthusiastic meetings were held at New Machar, Ellon, Maud, New Deer, and Turriff. Resolutions calling on Mr. Cowan to support the Conciliation Bill in its present form, were carried unanimously. VOTES FOR WOMEN sold well and good collections were taken. The Aberdeen Press gave good reports of these meetings, which were addressed by Miss Hilson Gibb, of Glasgow, and Miss Muriel Scott, M.A., of Edinburgh. On Monday, August 14, Miss Roberts, Portobello, joined Miss Scott at Jedburgh and during the week Denholm, Kelso and Sprouston were visited. Two large meetings were held at Kelso, where the audiences were most sympathetic. Many of the Border newspapers published accounts of the Roxburghshire campaign which was brought to a close on August 18.

LAKE DISTRICT.

Organiser—Miss Davies, 11, Renshaw Street, Liverpool.

A Suffrage meeting was held in the Windermere Hydro on Friday last, when Miss Beatrice Harraden read her play "Lady Geraldine's Speech," and Miss Vida Goldstein gave a stirring speech. Miss Davies was in the chair.

NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK COAST.

Cromer and District—Organiser—Miss Grace Roe, 87, Mill Lane, Cromer. Great Yarmouth: Hon. Sec.—Miss K. Guthrie, 21, Crown Road, Great Yarmouth.

A resolution in support of the Conciliation Bill was carried unanimously at a meeting held in the Town Hall, Great Yarmouth, on Tuesday, August 15. The speakers were Miss Kathleen Jarvis and Miss Margaret West. Many thanks to all who helped to make this campaign so successful. In Cromer and district two meetings are being held daily and Dr. Helena Jones, Miss Jarvis and Miss West have had interested audiences, excellent collections have been taken and much literature sold. Miss Moore has kindly lent her Studio at Sheringham for a meeting. By the kindness of Mrs. Baker a garden meeting is being arranged at Holt on August 28. The holiday campaign in this district will close with Miss Vida Goldstein's meeting in the Town Hall, Cromer, on August 30, and help of every kind is urgently needed. Tickets 2s., 1s., and 6d. can be obtained at the above address.

Thursday, Aug. 24.—Cromer (opposite Grand Hotel), Dr. Helena Jones, 6 p.m.
Friday, Aug. 25.—North Walsham; Dr. Helena Jones, 6 p.m. East Rington, Miss Kathleen Jarvis, 6 p.m.
Saturday, Aug. 26.—Cromer, Miss Margaret West, 6 p.m. Overstrand, Dr. Helena Jones, 6 p.m.
Monday, Aug. 28.—Holt, garden meeting. Hostess: Mrs. Baker. Speaker: Miss Kathleen Jarvis, 3 p.m. Cromer (opposite Grand Hotel), Miss Margaret West, 6 p.m.
Tuesday, Aug. 29.—West Runton, Miss Kathleen Jarvis, 6 p.m. Overstrand, Miss Margaret West, 6 p.m.

CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

W.S.P.U. General Offices: 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

EALING.

Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Finlay, 33, Warwick Road, Mrs. Fraser Forbes, 72, Argyle Road.

Mrs. Chapman addressed the usual meeting on the Common on Sunday last, and her speech was much appreciated. The purple, white, and green flag is quite a landmark and feature on the Common every Sunday evening. Kindly note change of time—6 p.m. instead of 6.20.

GREENWICH, DEPTFORD & WOOLWICH.

Hon. Sec.—Miss R. M. Billingham, 7, Oakcroft Road, Blackheath, S.E.

Members who have returned from holiday are requested to keep up the sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN, and to make Miss Pankhurst's meeting in Woolwich Town Hall, on October 17, widely known. Canvassing with tickets should begin immediately. Open-air meetings will be resumed shortly, and helpers are needed. Jumble Sale parcels will be welcome. Mrs. Leigh, 62, Manor Park, Lee: Hon. Sec. (pro tem.).

HAMPSTEAD.

Shop & Office—178, Finchley Road.

Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Hicks & Miss C. Collier.

All energies are at present concentrated on the "Holiday Work" Sale to be held on Monday and Tuesday, September 18 and 19. Kimonos, dressing jackets, overalls and bags are only a few of the tempting bargains to be obtained at really moderate prices, so members should attend in full force. Shopkeepers are specially needed to fill gaps during the next fortnight. For preparations for Christmas Fête see elsewhere.

ILFORD.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Haslam, 68, Cranbrook Road.

Wednesday's meeting was highly successful at Barking. A large audience assembled and papers sold well. The meeting outside the Town Hall was largely attended, addresses being given by Miss Wingrove and Miss Haslam. The next members' meeting will be held on Saturday, September 2, at the above address. (7 p.m.) Tickets for Albert Hall, Upper Orchestra (price 6d.), are on sale.

LEWISHAM.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Bouvier.

Office—32, Mount Pleasant Road, Lewisham. At Home, Tuesdays 3 to 5, and Thursdays 5 to 9 p.m. A large and attentive crowd listened to Mr. Bowden Smith at Catford on Sunday last. Thanks to Miss Leigh for keeping up the sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Members and friends are urged to collect articles for Jumble Sale, to be held towards the end of September. Parcels should be sent to Miss Leigh, 62, Manor Park, Lee.

LONDON MEETINGS FOR THE FORTHCOMING WEEK

August.			
Friday, 25	Harrow Road, Prince of Wales (outside)	Mrs. Kranich, Chair: Mrs. Dan-beny-Stratford	7.45 p.m.
Saturday, 26	Ilford, Halfour Road	Miss Haslam, Chair: J. Y. Kennedy	8 p.m.
Sunday, 27	Belling Common	Esq.	6 p.m.
" "	Lewisham, Catford Tram Terminus	Mrs. Cullen, Chair: Mrs. Bouvier	6.30 p.m.
" "	Wimbledon Common	Mrs. M. Robinson	3.15 p.m.
Tuesday, 29	Baling, 35, Warwick Road	Mrs. Chapman	6 p.m.
" "	Nufford Place, Edgware Road, W.	Committee Meeting	8 p.m.
Wednesday, 30	Croydon, Purley Tram Terminus	Mrs. Cameron-Swain, Mrs. Fagg	8 p.m.
" "	Ilford, Manor Park Road, The Rabbits	Miss Dodd, Chair: Mrs. Russell	7.15 p.m.
" "	Wimbledon, 9, Victoria Crescent, The Broadway	Miss M. Harvey	8 p.m.
September.		Members' Rally	4.30 p.m.
Friday, 1	Harrow Road, Prince of Wales (outside)		7.45 p.m.

Wednesday, Aug. 30.—Cromer, Town Hall, Miss Vida Goldstein, Miss Kathleen Jarvis. Chair: Miss Margaret West, 8 p.m.

NORTH WALES: RHYL, PRESTATYN, AND ABERGELE.

Organiser—Miss Bertha Ryland, Pontydd-Towys, Near Abergale.

A record collection, £1 4s. 6d., was taken at the outdoor meeting at Colwyn Bay on Saturday last. A great deal of advertising is being done for Miss Vida Goldstein's meeting, which is being held in the Llandudno Town Hall on Thursday, August 24.

Pembrokeshire.

Organiser: Miss Rachel Barrett, Vine Cottage, Tenby.

The railway strike has interfered somewhat with the campaign, but some very good meetings have been held during the past week. On Tuesday two meetings were held in Haverfordwest. These had been arranged by Mrs. Thomas, of Friars Home, and were most successful. Miss Montgomery and Miss Barrett spoke, and a great many papers were sold. Large meetings have also been held in Pembroke Dock, outside the dockyard gates, in Saundersfoot, on the Green. Mrs. Brice, a Welshwoman, from Wiltshire, is spending her holiday in Pembrokeshire and is proving a most efficient paper-seller. The rest of the campaign will take place in the north part of the county around Fishguard. Will members in the district please communicate with the organiser at the above address?

PLYMOUTH.

W.S.P.U. members and friends are asked to meet at Cremyll on Saturday, September 2, at 2.30, to walk through Mount Edgumbe Park, and have tea at Cawsand. They are asked to bring copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN (to sell), and wear the colours. Tea, 8d. Further particulars can be had from M. Phillips, 14, Totill Avenue.

WEST AND NORTH KENT, AND THANET.

Organiser—Miss Evelyn Billing, 1, Dundonald Road, Ramsgate.

Meetings have been held during the week at Garlinge, Broadstairs, Margate, and Ramsgate, with satisfactory results. Especially gratifying were the first meetings of this campaign at Walmer and Herne Bay—thanks to the local members who worked them up. An interesting feature of these meetings has been the number of foreigners who show an interest in the movement.

Tuesday, Aug. 29.—Walmer, Lifeboat House, 3.30 p.m.
Wednesday, Aug. 30.—Herne Bay, East Cliff, 5 p.m.
Thursday, Aug. 31.—Herne Bay, "Galsdale," Belting Road, Garden Meeting, 4.30 p.m.
Friday, Sept. 1.—Broadstairs, Croft's Place, 7.30 p.m.

YORKSHIRE.

Organiser—Miss Annie Williams, C/o Dr. Marion Mackenzie, 7, The Valley, Scarborough.

Owing to the railway strike the organiser was unable to hold the meetings arranged for her at Hornsea and Selby, but she hopes to visit both places later on. Dr. Marion Mackenzie and Miss Williams held a successful meeting on the Sea Front at Filey on Thursday, and on the Esplanade, Scarborough, on Saturday afternoon. Miss Goldstein's meeting was a great success. The Mechanics' Hall was quite full. Donations towards the Campaign Fund gratefully received and acknowledged.

WIMBLEDON.

Shop and Office—9, Victoria Crescent, Broadway, Wimbledon. Tel. 1092, P.O. Wimbledon.

Hon. Organising Sec.—Mrs. Lamartine Yates, Dorset Hall, Merton, Surrey.

A good members' rally took place on August 16, and more stall work was distributed. These rallies will continue until October, and friends and sympathisers, whether men or women, are welcome, tea 4d. per head. The Jumble Sale will be held in the first week in October. Will members collect all the articles they can. Stewards are urgently needed to fill more holiday vacancies. Will those not now away make a special effort that the strain of keeping the shop always open may not fall on Mrs. Skeate, who has so kindly taken over the Chief Shop Stewardship during Mrs. Begbie's absence. Funds are also needed to extend the work. Will all members who are on the subscribers' list send in arrears? Non-subscribers are heartily invited to join. The Telephone Fund still needs to be completed. Who will send in the necessary 18s. 6d.? Miss Lee would be glad to hear of more sellers willing to help at the station pitch.

Home Counties.

BRIGHTON, HOVE AND DISTRICT.

Office—5, North Street, Quadrant, Tel. 4883 Nat.

Organiser—Miss G. Allen.

Seaford meetings have been well attended during the past week, and on Saturday and Sunday Miss Lennox interested a large audience with details of the conditions under which girls in industrial centres work. All W.S.P.U. visitors to Brighton are cordially invited to the "office tea" on Wednesdays and Thursdays at 4.30 p.m.

Saturday, Aug. 26.—Seaford, Miss Kelly, 6 p.m.
Sunday, Aug. 27.—Seaford, Miss Kelly, 12 noon.

CANTERBURY AND SOUTH KENT COAST.

Organiser—Miss F. E. Macaulay, 30, Bouvarie Road, West, Folkestone.

Friends are begged during their holidays to remember two important things: (1) the Soap, Scent and Handkerchief Stall, which Miss Worsfold has kindly undertaken to superintend. Will all those who can help in money or kind write to the organiser? Articles other than soap, scent and handkerchiefs are very acceptable, as they can be exchanged with those of other stalls. (2) Miss Vida Goldstein will speak at St. George's Hall, Canterbury, on Thursday, October 5, when the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield has kindly promised to take the chair. Will all members do their best to make the meeting known?

EASTBOURNE.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Jones, 19, Southfields Road.
The Hon. Sec. would be glad if visitors willing to speak or sell papers will communicate with her.

OXFORD.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Graham, 27, Norham Road.
Another good open-air meeting was held on Monday August 14, when Miss M. Hodge (N. S. Wales) spoke. The Hon. Sec. will be away for the month of September, and letters requiring immediate attention should be sent to Mrs. Richards, 208, Woodstock Road.

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

Organiser—Miss C. A. L. Marsh, 1, Pelham Road, Portsmouth, and 61, Oxford Street, Southampton.
A successful meeting was held on the Lady's Mile on August 16. Paper-sellers are still wanted during the visit of the British Association to Southsea.
Friday, August 25.—Gosport Road, 7.30 p.m.
Wednesday, August 30.—Near South Parade Pier, 7.30 p.m.

West of England.**ILFRACOMBE AND BARNSTAPLE.**

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.—Mrs. du Sautoy Newby, St. Mary's, Broad Park Avenue, Ilfracombe.
Hon. Lit. Secretary.—Miss Hall, Nursing Home, Larkstone, Ilfracombe.
It is hoped that all members visiting Ilfracombe will visit the W.S.P.U. Stall in the market every Saturday. Miss Hall is grateful to those who have helped her with the sales.

TORQUAY AND DISTRICT.

Hon. Sec. (pro tem).—Miss Hutton, Redlands, Paignton.
The monthly At Home will be held as usual on the last Wednesday of this month, August 30. Mrs. Fausten, Le Châlet, Rosaire, Lymington, Torquay, will be the hostess. Will members who can attend please let Mrs. Fausten know? After this month time and place of meeting will be announced in VOTES FOR WOMEN only, and members are requested to send word to the hostess each month if they intend to be present.

WILTSHIRE.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Katharine Abraham, 2, Eastcourt Street, Devizes.
Devizes members are grateful to Mrs. George Simpson, who lent her lawn for the afternoon meeting on Friday. Owing to the railway strike, the chief speaker, Mrs. Mansel, was unable to be present. Speeches were made by Miss Kingland, Miss Nicholson, and Mr. Slade, and Mrs. Rowan, of Holt, took the chair. There was a good attendance, and a good collection was taken. Best thanks to the friends who contributed to the tea. "How the Vote Was Won" will be given in Devizes next month by Miss Johnson's company from Bath.

WEST WILTS.

Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Dove-Wilcox; Miss B. Gramlick, Springfield, Hilperton Road, Trowbridge.
Members are reminded that Mary Nash is still in Aylesbury Prison, and that there is immense danger of allowing the affair to slip into the realm of forgetfulness now that the reprieve is granted. Petitions can still be obtained from her solicitor Mr. Linthorne White, of Frome. Members are asked to give as much time as possible to the work in West Wilts from October to Christmas. They can help by chalking, canvassing for new subscribers to the paper, or working up meetings.

Eastern Counties.**IPSWICH AND DISTRICT.**

Shop—Dial Lane, Ipswich. Organiser—Miss Grace Roe, 19, Silent Street, Ipswich. Shop Sec.—Miss King.
Members are reminded that blackberries are already ripe, and that jam will be much appreciated for the Farm Produce Stall. They are also requested not to forget the Jumble Sale, which will take place early in the autumn.

North-Eastern Counties.**HULL.**

Organiser—Miss Key-Jones.
Hon. Sec.—Miss Harrison, 14, Welbeck Street.
The organiser regrets she was unable to attend the meetings on Friday and Saturday last owing to the strike. Many thanks to Miss Smith for her generous subscription of £1 to Hull's new banner. Further subscriptions are needed.

LEEDS AND DISTRICT.

Organiser—Miss Mary Phillips, 63, Great George Street.
The usual meeting was held on Woodhouse Moor on Wednesday, August 16, when the speaker was Miss Jessie Pryor. Members are asked to make a point of attending the meetings, and also to note that meetings will in future begin at 7.30 p.m.

NEWCASTLE AND DISTRICT.

Office—71, Blackett Street.
Organiser—Miss Laura Ainsworth.
Owing to the dislocation in traffic it has been decided to postpone the Sunderland demonstration. Full details will be announced next week. The rope-making gifts are enthusiastic in their support of the suffragettes, and splendid meetings have been held

at the factory gates. Meetings in Wallsend and other Tyneside centres have also been most successful. It has been decided to hold a bazaar and concert in the Barras Bridge Rooms on October 30, when the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield will address meetings in the afternoon and evening. Working parties are being held in the office on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, and all members are urged to attend if possible. Members will be delighted to hear that Sir Francis Blake has kindly promised to preside at Miss Christabel Pankhurst's meeting.

Friday, Aug. 25.—Sunderland Dockyard, 12.30. Victoria Hall, 8 p.m.
Saturday, Aug. 26.—Sunderland, Park Lane, 8 p.m. Working Party Office, 3 p.m.
Monday, Aug. 28.—North Shields, Docks, 12.30. North Shields, Borough Road, 8 p.m.
Wednesday, Aug. 30.—77, Blackett Street, At Home, 7.30. Working Party for Bazaar at Office, 3 p.m.
Thursday, Aug. 31.—Sunderland, Ropery Works, 12.15. Southwick Green, 8 p.m.
Friday, September 1.—Sunderland Dockyard, 12.30. Whitehead, 8 p.m.

SCARBOROUGH.

Shop: 20, Huntriss Row.
Hon. Sec.—Miss Saffell, 13, New Queen Street.
Hon. Treas.—Dr. Marion Mackenzie, 7, The Valley.
Miss Vida Goldstein's meeting was a tremendous success, creating wide interest. Many thanks to Mrs. Richmond for her very efficient stewarding, also to Major Briggs for taking the chair, and to Miss Williams. More paper-sellers are needed, especially in view of the present political situation. One member sold 45 copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN on Saturday, Saturday, Aug. 26.—North Side, 3.30 p.m.

SHEFFIELD AND DISTRICT.

Organiser—Miss Adela Pankhurst. Hon. Treas. (pro tem).—Miss Coxhill, Miss Butterworth. Shop—36-38, Chapel Walk, Sheffield. Tel.: Central 2895.
Members were disappointed that owing to the strike the weekly supply of VOTES FOR WOMEN did not arrive. Members who have returned from their holidays are asked to call at the shop. A great many help-ers will be required for the autumn campaign.

YORK.

Office—8, New Street. Telephone, 892.
Organiser—Miss Key Jones.
Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Coultate, 33, Melbourne Street.
A committee meeting was held on Tuesday, August 15, to discuss plans for the Christmas fête. Sewing meetings are being arranged; will members willing to help send in their names? Mrs. Coultate is welcomed back from her holiday, and members are asked to help her with paper-selling. Miss Clara Saffell has kindly undertaken the literature secretaryship.

North-Western Counties.**BOLTON, BURY, AND DISTRICT.**

Hon. Sec. (pro tem).—Mrs. Margaret E. Farrington, 118, Dorset Street, Haigh, Bolton.
Mrs. Farrington would be pleased if all subscribers to the paper would try to get others interested in the work, and help to increase the sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

MANCHESTER.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Mabel Capper, 21, Oxford Road.
At a meeting held on August 17, the provisional committee appointed by local members unanimously decided to call a general members' meeting in the Onward Buildings, Deansgate, on Thursday, September 28, at 8 p.m. As the business to be discussed is most important, a large attendance is requested.

WALLASEY.

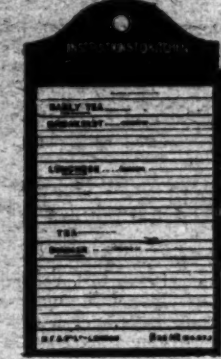
Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Mahood, Barrough Bridge, Lanes. Mrs. F. Heathcote, 21, St. Martins Lane, Liscard.
A large crowd gathered to hear Mr. Frimston and Miss Linda Kerridge on Monday, August 14. Much interest was aroused, and over 200 Conclusions Bill leaflets were distributed. Two local members have induced their doctors to place VOTES FOR WOMEN on their waiting-room tables.
Monday, Aug. 21.—New Brighton Sands (opposite Marine Hotel, Marine Parade), Mrs. Avery, Miss Lee, 7.30 p.m.

Scotland.

EDINBURGH AND EAST OF SCOTLAND.
Office—8, Melville Place, Queensferry Street.
Shop Secretary—Miss Edith Hudson.
Organiser—Miss Lillian Mitchell. Tel.: 6183 Central.

Great disappointment is felt by the cancelling of Mrs. Pankhurst's Edinburgh meeting owing to the strike. In the organiser's absence meetings will be carried on as usual in the surrounding district. It is hoped that all members now returned from holidays will help by chalking, chalking, selling papers, &c. Thanks to Mrs. Allan and other Edinburgh members for their help at the out-door meetings held at Carelochhead and other places. New members have been gained and many papers sold.
Friday, Aug. 25.—Mound, Open-air meeting, 8 p.m.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND.
Shop and Office—302, Sauchiehall Street.
Tel.: 618, Charing Cross. Organiser—Miss Wyllie.
In spite of this great heat, a representative audience gathered in Large Town Hall, to hear Mrs. Pankhurst,

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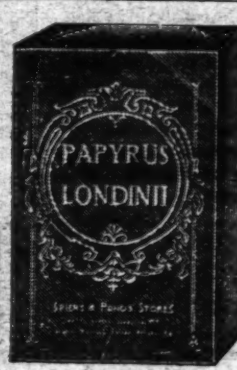
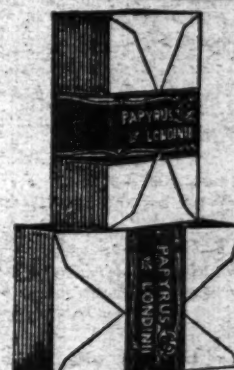
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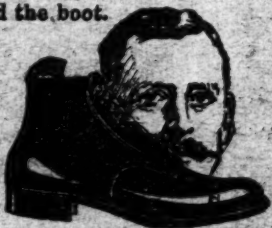
PATRIOTIC IRISHWOMEN.

In a most interesting article in the *Daily Chronicle* recently, "The New Hope for Ireland," a writer points out that Irishwomen have much to do with the new day which is dawning for Ireland. Irishwomen are full of the faith which removes mountains, and the courage which makes naught of difficulties. They recognise also the necessity for organisation and co-operation, and are doing much to invigorate, liberate and direct, mainly in agriculture and industries, domestic economy, social and intellectual development. Patriotism for women is a thing of deeds not words. The article concludes with the following words:—

"Cherchez la femme.—The old taunt cleansed of its cynicism is endowed with a new and noble meaning. 'With new born hope,' says Sir Horace Plunkett, 'I now look to the United Irishwomen to bring about that Ireland shall lead the English-speaking world upon this new problem of rural life.' There are signs that he will not look in vain. For the energy and enthusiasm of woman, properly disciplined and directed, are indeed capable of accomplishing wonders. With statesmanlike sagacity the United Irishwomen have evolved a scheme which certainly promises to confer substantial and enduring benefits on their much distressed native land."

Among the Civil List Pensioners recently appointed is Mrs. Mabel Bode, who receives £50 in consideration of the value of her contributions to the study of Fall.

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behind the boot.

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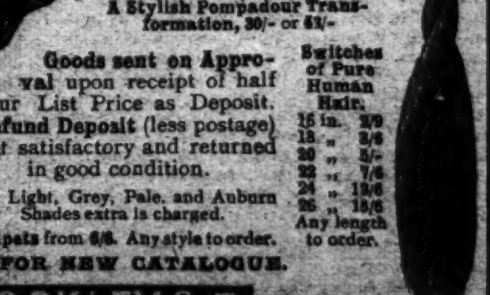
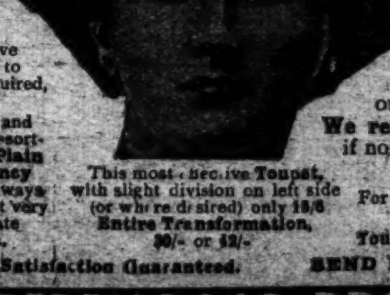
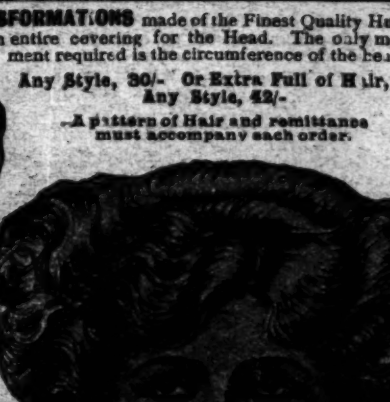
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IN HYDE PARK.

Last Sunday I was in Hyde Park, where 10,000 railwaymen had assembled to listen to speeches from their leaders, who told them that their victory had been won not because of their trades unions only, but "because they had their Labour Members in Parliament to stand by and see them through."

Although this was essentially a man's day, yet the opportunity of pressing forward the women's cause was too good to be missed. When could one hope to find again such an audience of men and in such a mood? Therefore it happened that directly the resolution had been put from the platforms, Mrs. Ayrton-Gould, who chanced to be in the Park, though quite unprepared to speak, mounted a chair and for nearly two hours kept an audience of well over a thousand, the great majority of them electors, deeply interested, retaining their attention and moving them to frequent outbursts of applause by a speech so lucid and simple that its effect was instantaneous and every point went home.

There were frequent cries of "Shame!" as the speaker told of the sweated women of Brompton, and pointed out how terribly they were handicapped by having no trades union funds behind them and no direct Parliamentary representation. The men were reminded that both men and women were on strike; that when men struck, many who wanted nothing for themselves came out in sympathy with their comrades, and that those who did not come out were called "blacklegs." "Every man who does not come out and strike politically," said Mrs. Ayrton-Gould, "by refusing to vote for any one who will not help the women's cause, is a blackleg." (Great cheering.)

Question time yielded rich results. One man asked whether if young women got the good wages they were asking for it would not be likely to interfere with their desire to marry. The quick reply, "Then do you want your women to be starved into marriage?" was received with applause and shouts of approval. Every reference to militancy was applauded also. When Mrs. Ayrton-Gould, after congratulating the men on their victory and appealing to them once more not to leave the women behind, finally declared the meeting closed, the people were loth to go away and followed right across the park. Two men said that though hitherto they had been wobblers, the speech had quite convinced them and they promised never to vote again for any person or Government not on the side of the women. They gave their names and addresses, and will join the M.P.U. Nine men handed in names and addresses for this purpose. Many women asked for information and promised to attend meetings.

To me, as an onlooker, it was a moving sight—that audience of men, many of them well on in life, who had just come through so stern an experience, hanging on the words of a woman quite young, who was speaking to them of something entirely different from that which they had come out prepared to hear. It was a splendid opportunity splendidly turned to account. I heartily congratulate Mrs. Ayrton-Gould and the W.S.P.U. on the result.

ONLOOKER.

WOMEN AS SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

During the recent strikes, in response to the appeal for special constables several women applied, one woman alone applying at five different police stations. "because," she explained, "it occurred to me that at a crisis like the present there ought to be some use for women in the work, especially as more women have time at their disposal than men." Though received with courtesy, all applications were refused.

A PERSIAN SUFFRAGIST.

The Times correspondent in Teheran wrote as follows on August 9:—

"The supporters of woman suffrage should be gratified to learn that even in the midst of Persia's present trials and troubles, where the ex-Shah has raised his standard and civil war is loose, a champion of the woman's cause has been found in the Persian Mejliss. This is none other than Hadji Vakil el Rooy, Deputy for Hamadan, who on August 3 astonished the House by an impassioned defence of women's rights. The Mejliss was quietly discussing the Bill for the next election, which takes place in the autumn, and had reached the clause declaring that no woman shall vote. Discussion on a proposition so obvious seemed unnecessary, and the House shivered when the Vakil el Rooy mounted the tribune, and declared roundly that women possessed souls and rights, and should possess votes."

Now Vakil el Rooy has hitherto been a serious politician, and the House listened to his harangue in dead silence, unable to decide whether it was an ill-timed joke or a serious statement. The orator called upon the Ulama to support him, but support failed him. The Mujtehid, whom he invoked by name, rose in his place, and solemnly declared that he had never in a life of misfortune had his ears assailed by such an impious utterance. Nervously and excitedly he denied to women either souls or rights, and declared that such doctrine would mean the downfall of Islam. To hear it uttered in the Parliament of the nation had made his hair stand on end. The cleric sat down, and the Mejliss shifted uncomfortably in its seats. The President put the clause in its original form, and asked the official reporters to make no record in the journals of the House of this unfortunate incident. The Mejliss applauded his suggestion, and turned with relief to the discussion of subjects less disturbing than the contemplation of the possibility that women had souls. Yet perhaps some members have their doubts, occasionally privately expressed, whether after all woman may not somewhere have a soul."

We are asked to say that the photograph of Miss Dorothy Beale, LL.D., in Votes for Women last week is the property of G. H. Martyn and Sons, Cheltenham.

STANDARD WOMAN.

The following letter from Miss Ethel Smyth, Mrs. Doc., appeared in the Daily Mail on Tuesday last:—

Sir,—The other day the editor of one of our most powerful newspapers told me that Woman Suffrage was on the down grade; on pointing out to him that over a hundred of the largest town councils in the kingdom had recently petitioned Mr. Asquith to pass the Conciliation Bill I found to my amazement that he knew nothing about it!

Now, sir, Ministers cannot disregard the requests of their own experts—hence Mr. Asquith's pledge to give the Bill fair play next session; but because our party organs ignore non-party questions, the man in the street heard nothing about an event far more important, if less picturesque, than the baron's action at Runnymede. Again, who has pointed out to the monstrous injustice of forcing voteless women to contribute to members' salaries? It is these things that will justify any and every form the woman's agitation may take, if false friends succeed in wrecking our Bill in Committee.

The House of Lords has vanished, and civil war is at our gates because politicians cannot read the signs of the times; must our great editors emulate this blindness? Woman Suffrage is a grave and living issue; why then, in the name of far-sightedness if not of justice, does not some London daily take it up? We have had standard bread; why not standard woman?

ETHEL SMYTH, Mrs. D.

CLERKS' W.S.P.U.

Hon. Secs.: Miss Phyllis Ayrton, 53, Edith Road, West Kensington. Miss Cynthia Maguire, 15, Carlton Vale, Maida Vale, N.W.

In spite of holidays some members are valiantly selling papers at Ludgate Hill and Liverpool Street. These pitches have been taken over by the Clerks' W.S.P.U. and the secretaries would be glad of offers of help.

THE CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

President—The Bishop of Lincoln.

Offices—11, St. Mark's Crescent, Regent's Park, N.W. Suffragists in the neighbourhood of Stoke-on-Trent are asked to remember the Church Congress Campaign (October 2-6). In addition to office and open-air meetings (daily at 12), there will be a literature stall in the Ecclesiastical Art Exhibition. Mrs. Couran, Glandown, Hack Wood Road, has kindly offered her garden for an afternoon meeting at Basingstoke on September 6, when the Rev. C. H. Hinchiff will be the principal speaker. A garden meeting will also be held on Saturday, September 16 (3 to 5 p.m.) at 4, Priory Road, Kew, by kind permission of Miss Hartley. This meeting is a special attempt to raise funds for C.L.W.S. Headquarters, and Mrs. Clayton, "Glenariff," Kew Road, Richmond, will be glad of any help which suffragists and their friends can give. Arrangements are being made to establish the League in Woking, Chelmsford, and Sittingbourne, where local meetings are being arranged.

CYMRIC SUFFRAGE UNION.

President—Mrs. D. A. Thomas.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. M. E. Davies, 37, Racton Road, Fulham, London, S.W.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's article, "Who Supports the Children?" has been translated into Welsh by Mr. Evan Davies, Penrhos Llanillo, and is appearing in the Zerus Cread, published at Bala. Their cry is: yr i bob Cymru i ymuno a'r undeb uchod. Oeir pob manylion oddi wrth yr ygrifenydd. Acheutweli elch mantals forched Rhyddfrydol, Cymru. Ewgyddor nid Flaidd.

THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

President—Mrs. Cecily Chapman.

Office—8, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge (opposite Tube Station).

The Lowestoft campaign is going forward splendidly. Open-air meetings were held at the Triangle and North Beach. Mrs. Clarkson-Swain and Miss Rose Lightman being the speakers. It is hoped to have meetings at Corton and other villages in the neighbourhood. Sympathisers are asked to communicate with Miss Katherine Parry Frye, at 5, Dene Road, North Lowestoft. Members and friends are invited to contribute to the campaign funds as money is needed to carry on the work.

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Kendall, 22, Wilberforce Road, Finsbury Park, N. Hon. Treasurer.—Miss Monica Whately, 75, Harcourt Terrace, The Boltons, S.W.

Subscriptions to the Autumn Campaign Fund are urgently needed. A meeting will be held early in September, by kind permission of Miss Grundy, 1, Pevensy Road, St. Leonards. Date will be published later, but volunteers for helping are asked to communicate with the Hon. Sec. now. Visitors staying in Devonshire are invited to write to Miss Monica Whately, Sunny Side, York Rd., Babbacombe, South Devon, who is hoping to arrange a meeting. Offers of drawing-rooms for meetings after the holidays will be welcome.

We have received an advance copy of the new edition of the Jaeger Catalogue, which will be issued on September 1. Next. There are various novelties, increasing the beauty, as well as the comfort, of the goods which carry the well-known Jaeger name. Considerable trouble has been taken to produce a cover-design which is striking and unique. We think that this has been achieved, and that the cover will be appreciated by the general public.

Apart from permanent lines, such as Jaeger Underwear, Dark Brown Undyed Socks, Pure Wool Sheets, Ventilated Boots, etc., we note some of the newer features among the goods mentioned and illustrated in the Catalogue—Knitted Blankets, Ladies' Fancy Nightdresses, Children's Frocks, Knitted Muff-Scarves. All the designs are exclusive, and are distinguished by beauty and quality. Further, health and comfort are associated with every garment made on the famous Jaeger system, and bearing the Jaeger label.

At the Brooklands July Meeting cars fitted with Palmer Tyres gained three first, three second, and two third positions. These excellent results are another proof of the fine make of the Palmer Tyre. The Palmer Tyre is mainly identified with its cord fabric, and the extra large sizes which the manufacturer wisely urges motorists to adopt when used in five, six and seven inch diameters—King George favours the latter—make motoring very luxurious indeed.

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

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